X "Bud" = Clayton

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908. NO. 49.

THE I. O. O. F. ORPHANS' HOME.

Will Celebrate Christmastide in the New Home—Old Building to be Remodeled

E. E. Chubbuck, the superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' home at Sunbury, states that the new home for Odd Fellows' orphans is about completed and that they expect to celebrate Christmas in the new building. The structure is arranged to accommodate 154 children, and is expected to answer all demands of the central Pennsylvania district for years to come. The old home could only accommodate 92 children and there are eight on the waiting list at present, so that the new home will start with 100 children.

The building at present occupied will be repaired and rearranged and turned into a home for aged Odd Fellows and their wives, and will be under the same management as the orphan's home. This home is supported by an association of Odd Fellows' lodges throughout northern and central Pennsylvania, who, upon joining the association, pay a per capita tax of $1 per member, and 25 cents a year thereafter. When the Home for Aged Odd Fellows is established it will be supported by a small additional per capita assessment.

Gunning Accident.

The following is from the Reedsville correspondent to the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel:

The first shooting accident of the season in Brown township occurred at the tent of Elmer E. Dippery in the Seven Mountains. Jake Bearley, of Harrisburg, who at one time worked for Hugo Gottschalk as a baker, was explaining the working of a gun, and not knowing it was loaded it went off prematurely, and the bullet, which is commonly known as a "punkin bullet," struck another gun on the stock breaking the iron thereon and glancing entered the right foot of Harry Barringer, who is a printer for the Smith Printing Company, of this place. Dr. Staffbaugh was sent for and brought Mr. Barringer home. The bullet entered his foot at the right side, and ploughed its way through shattering the bone, and lodging on the left side, from which it was extracted by Dr. Stambaugh.

Effect of the Minimum Salary Law.

Since the minimum salary laws of 1907 went into effect the salary of male teachers in the State has increased $6.74 per month and women teachers $6 87. The average of former being $61 23 and of latter $40 58. Pennsylvania is no longer in the class whose average salaries are below the average of the whole United States. State Superintendent Schaeffer says the minimum salary law has been a wise and good law, acting as a spur to greater effort on the part of the teachers. It stimulates all the teachers in the direction of greater proficiency to reach the higher salary specified by law Necessarily the schools are getting the benefit of the stimulation. This is as it should be; movement is progress.

Keith's Theatre.

"The Gibson Girls," from "The Belle of Mayfair," is the headline act this week at Keith's Theatre, Philadelphia. "At the Country Club," a musical comedy sketch, remains from last week. Julius Tannen, the monologue artist, is on the bill. Mabel Russell and Johnny Stanley offer the skit, "Kidding an Actress". As a musical feature there are Pearl & Yoscu, with the harp, the song and the 'cello. The Novellos' spectacular circus act is a feature, and the child actress, Helen Pullman, is seen in a sketch for children. Willie Weston gives imitations of stage celebrities. The Six Bonesettis, acrobats, have just returned from Europe, and are bidding for public favor.

This legislature will pass upon the proposed constitutional amendments at the coming session and if approved by the people they will become part of the organic law. The adoption of the amendments will reduce the number of elections by one-half, thus saving the people a considerable sum of money annually and diminishing the wear and tear on the average editor's constitution and conscience. The proposition is to hold the municipal elections in the odd years and the state elections in the even years. That will prevent the mingling of national and local politics, an entanglement much to be deprecated.

With a view of preventing employes from using postage stamps furnished by the company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will use a specially designed stamp having the letters P. R. R. perforated across the face. The stamps are issued under a special act of Congress.

Can't Mr. Roosevelt make it rain? There is enough wind in him to start it blowing.

High School Appropriation.

Treasurer John H. Puff received a warrant from the state department for the sum of $225, the same being the appropriation for the Centre Hall High School. This is the first financial benefit derived by the borough under the state high school law.

Centre Hall has now received, for the school year of 1907-1908, the sum of $1058.33, against $524.38 for the year previous, or the school year 1905-6.

The tax rate of nine mills now assessed was laid on the basis of the $524 38 appropriation. With the largely increased appropriation the millage for next year, even with an increased school term, can be materially reduced, but only so provided the school board avails itself of all opportunities to increase the now large appropriation received from the state.

The appropriation of the $225 for the High School was obtained without the expenditure of a cent of borough funds, but it did require the acceptance of the provisions of a state law, the readjusting of the course, and the employment of a principal who measures up to the standard of principals provided for in the state appropriation measure.

The High School appropriation can yet be increased but not by lowering the standard of the schools; not by lessening the school term; not by yielding to antiquated ideas of parsimonious school directors; not by allowing prejudice to overrule good judgment, but by keeping apace with the forward march of the public schools in Pennsylvania, and cultivating a healthy educational spirit.

The above remarks are opportune at this time, especially to those who have children of school age. They have a direct interest in the public schools, and should see to it that the directors elected at the spring election will be men who will be willing to not only maintain the schools as they are today, but look forward to bettering the system. The parents who have a direct interest in the local public schools must see to it that the borough schools do not go backward, but forward; that the dollar withheld will not consume two dollars in taxes.

LOCALS.

A Red Cross stamp attached to your Christmas package will give it a tone. All goes to charity.

Mrs. Anna Williams, of Pine Grove Mills, sold her home in that town to W. H. Goss, the purchase price having been about $1,400.

William H. Cumings will farm the Prof. H. F. Bitner farm, west of Old Fort, now tenanted by E. C. Harter. Mr. Cumings will furnish his own stock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell and children, who spent a week at the home of William Kern, at Oak Hall Station, returned to their home in Derry on Saturday.

Last week Mrs. Flora Limbert, of Rebersburg, visited her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer, in Centre Hall, and from here went to Bellefonte and Altoona.

The members of the Centre Hall Auxiliary of the Bellefonte Hospital Aid Society this week shipped four barrels of provisions, etc., to the hospital. The donations were from members of the society and many others who were charitably inclined.

Friday Calvin H. Horner went to Altoona where he will be employed in the Fay & Wolfe cafe on Eleventh street. Mr. Horner has had large experience in restaurant work, and without a doubt will be able to serve his employer with entire satisfaction.

The real estate of the late Israel Weaver, of Aaronsburg, was sold at public sale. Benjamin Haffley bought the farm in Haines township for $5,060 James Wert, of Tusseyville, bought the homestead in Aaronsburg for $1,480, and two other lots in Aaronsburg were sold to Lewis Mensch and F. S. Tomlinson for $320 and $100 respectively.

Let us stand right by Santa Claus and the Christmas giving. He has made the world brighter and better and happier. His work is not yet done. As long as there is a poor lonely heart anywhere in the world; as long as there is a man or woman who needs to be cheered up; as long as there are boys and girls to love—so long will there be something for this Saint of the Big Heart to do.

The well drillers who are sinking a well for William H. Baird, south of Earlystown, mention of which was recently made in these columns, had hard luck. On reaching a depth of eighty-five feet, the drill broke leaving about a foot of the joint down the hole. The break occurred before it was observed, and continued drilling battered the heavy point to such an extent that skilled fishermen were unable to extricate it. The machinery was then moved and work was begun Saturday to put down a hole three or four feet from the first site.

Air Line Coming.

In speaking of the Ramsey railroad the New Berlin Reporter has this to say:

J. K. Howard and his corps of nine surveyors, who are surveying the New York, Pittsburg and Chicago Air Line, arrived at the Union Hotel on Monday and will remain about two weeks. They are going to re-run about twelve miles of the line in this vicinity and it is almost a sure thing that the road will now come through beautiful old New Berlin. The old survey crossed Penns Creek about one mile west of New Berlin and run through Snyder county. Mr. Howard and his corps have been out just one year and have re-located the line from Pittsburg to Sandy Ridge, and re-run the line from Dicks Station to Potters Mills. A recent Pittsburg paper states that Mr. Ramsey, the president of the company, has everything ready to start on the new road as soon as Spring opens up.

Rain Needed.

The failure of the water supply is creating serious apprehension throughout Pennsylvania and adjacent States Unless there shall be heavy rainfall before the surface of the ground shall be so frozen as to prevent absorption there will be a water famine. The very low stage of the water in all the rivers and tributary streams increases the danger arising from pollution. The outbreak of typhoid fever in several parts of the State is doubtless due to water contamination. The continuance of Indian summer conditions to the very edge of winter has been delightful for all forms of outdoor sport and living, but it cannot be prolonged without grave detriment. We need settled and soaking rains.

An Inhuman Wretch.

George Walker, of Show Shoe township, but formerly a resident of Beech Creek township, Clinton county, was placed in the Centre county jail awaiting trial at court on the charge of being the cause of the death of his five weeks' old baby. In the charge against him it is asserted that he was tossing the baby above his head and allowed the infant to fall and strike its head against a chair, inflicting an injury which resulted in its death. Walker was later arrested and brought to jail to await trial on the charge of murder. He is a man about twenty-five years old and has twice been a charge on Snow Shoe township.

State College Growing.

The State College Times predicts that State College will have, ere long, a population of three thousand, and as an evidence recites that during the past year forty-five dwelling houses have been erected, and that there are prospects of at least sixty dwellings being erected during the year 1909. Building lots heretofore difficult to obtain have been cheapened by opening up large plots for building purposes.

From Millheim Journal.

Mrs. T. R. Buck, of Berwick, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Zerby.

George W. Garman, of Sunbury, spent Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Springer.

Mrs. W. J. Throssell and daughter, Miss Grace, attended the funeral of Mrs. Throssell's father, L. C. Wynn, at Sunbury.

Wm. N. Duck, who is a student at the Susquehanna University at Selinsgrove, spent Thanksgiving Day at his home in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Walker, of Pittsburg, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this community the past week, spent Saturday with Prof. and Mrs. S. Ward Gramley.

Transfer of Real Estate.

Israel Weaver to J. H. Reifsnyder, July 23, 1901, three tracts of land in Haines and Miles twp. $1.

Mrs. Anna Ward, et al, to Edward Eisenberg, Nov. 14, 1909, lot in Ferguson twp. $50.

Mary J. Swartz to D. G. Fortney, April 6, 1905, 48 acres, 97 perches in Potter twp. $2882.62.

Mrs. Jennie M. Aikey, et bar, to Oscar E. Miles, Nov. 6, 1908, lot No. 3 in Boggs township. $75.

J. Miles Green to J. Harris Green, March 9, 1908, lot in Milesburg. $300.

Mary J. Swartz to Ada J. Fortney, April 6, 1905, 16 acres, 1 perch in Potter township. $860.

C. H. Foster, et al, to Mrs. Mary E. Martin, November 14, 1908, lot in College twp. $115.

Walter C. Stephens, admr., to Jean R. Jenkins, Nov. 14, 1908, premises in Philipsburg. $304.

L. M. Houser, et ux, to Edward Eisenberg, Nov. 3, 1958, lot in Ferguson twp. $1850.

It is not too early to begin practicing to write it 1909. It will require some time to skilfully change an eight into a nine without using the erasor.

Give for the Hospital.

The ladies connected with the auxiliary of the Bellefonte Hospital Aid Society are canvassing Centre Hall and surrounding country for donations to the Hospital. The Bellefonte Hospital should be liberally supported by every one. It is a great institution doing a great work. It is a God-send to the people of this county, and no one should withhold giving something. The aid given by the state is not nearly enough to support the Hospital, and it is not intended that the state pay all the bills, and the beneficiaries — direct and indirect — not assist. Give liberally to the Hospital.

Hunting Incidents.

Among the hunting incidents related by the Democratic Watchman are these: A black snake was discovered lying on a flat rock sunning itself, and was killed by the man who saw it. With a view of having proof of his story the reptile was skinned.

A Runville rabbit hunter while on the mountains in the vicinity of Runville ran across a large cinnamon bear wearing a muzzle. Bruin inspected the young hunter, and the youth inspected bruin, then they parted. Had the sportsman swiped the muzzle he too might have had undisputed evidence of his story, and a trophy worth the while.

Burned to Death.

The other Friday morning Mrs. Morgan Swisher, who lives near Philipsburg, went out to feed her chickens and upon returning to the house found her little three year old daughter lying on the floor in terrible agony, the clothing burned from her body and her flesh burned to a crisp. The child had evidently been playing with matches and set fire to her clothing. She died the same evening.

LOCALS

The W. H. Meyer farm, at Centre Hill, next spring will be tenanted by John Hosterman, of Woodward, now living on the Neidig farm.

X "Bud" Homan, the youthful paper hanger and decorator, papered the new dwelling house erected by H. G. Strohmeier, at State College.

Emanuel Fye, living on the Pierce Vonada farm, north of Penns Cave, will make public sale of his farm stock, implements, etc., March 15.

Rev. William Potter Van Tries has accepted a call to the Trinity Presbyterian church at Berwyn. Rev. Van Tries is a son of Dr. T. C. Van Tries, of Bellefonte.

The White Lily washing machine is on sale at the Rearick Furniture Store, and is advertised by them in this issue. The White Lily is so named on account of the clean washing it does.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ostrander, of Bellefonte, was badly bitten by a bull-dog belonging to James Woods. As soon as Mr. Woods discovered the fact he immediately killed two dogs which he owns to avoid further similar trouble.

The members of the Centre Hall Methodist church in connection with the Epworth League will hold a social in the Grange Arcadia on the evening of 26th inst. The affair will be purely social, but no doubt profitable as the social side of religious bodies cannot be developed too much.

Rev. John A. Bright, of Fairfield, Iowa, was recently drawn a petit juror in the U S. District Court, at Topeka, Kansas, and after returning to his home in Iowa he started for Strasburg, Ohio, where he will remain until sometime in February with his brother, Rev. George S. Bright, pastor of a Lutheran church in that place.

It is very annoying to telephone subscribers to find during the very busy hour in the evening, when they want to use the phone, that some young couple is sparking over the wire, or somebody else is holding a long, gossipy conversation. Some people use the telephone almost any time for almost anything. The above is from the December Farm Journal.

Christmas is coming. You can send the Reporter to any new subscriber one year for fifty cents. Think of it! All the news in the county carried right to your friend's door for one year for a fifty-cent piece. How could you remember one of the absent members of your family better than by sending him or her the Reporter. Of course, after the first year, the subscription price of the Reporter is the same to all—one dollar per year, in advance.

Farmers about Centre Hall are hauling water from the springs of the Bible sisters, east of Centre Hall. The springs on the Van Valzah farm, west of Centre Hall, are also furnishing the water supply for a large number of cattle. D. L. Bartges, at Earlystown, is dividing the water from his well among his neighbors. The well on the Clayton Wagner farm, south of Earlystown, also furnished water for several neighbors until recently.

The Fall Assessment.

The various assessors are making the fall assessments, which includes only personal property and money at interest. There is little doubt but that large sums of money are withheld from the assessor that ought to be reported and on which state tax should be paid. In some instances the assessors are at fault, in others the individual simply closes his eyes when raising his right hand and says no. The assessor is in duty bound to swear every individual, and by doing so he is relieved of all responsibility for false reports. Of course, when assessors have personal knowledge of an individual having money at interest it is his duty to report it, regardless of the statement to the contrary.

Next year the tri-ennial assessment will be made, and this work will be performed by the assessors now holding office.

Special Roads for Automobiles.

From the Altoona Tribune

The Tribune has been stigmatized as a fossil because it has suggested on more than one occasion that an automobile has no more legal right on a public highway than a locomotive; nevertheless it adheres to that conviction. There should be special automobile roads in the state. Instead of that we are preparing to turn the roads over to the motor cars and their owners. They are back of the good roads agitation now on and the proposed state highway is to be built at public expense largely for their benefit. We have no desire to be ugly or unreasonable, but in view of the repeated accidents occurring on county roads and on the crowded streets of the cities, seldom a day passing without some horror, we feel that special roads should be constructed for these dangerous vehicles. Possibly we are behind the times; nevertheless, human life is worth something.

Avoid "Xmas."

The Centre Reporter requests all its correspondents and others who contribute to its columns during the holiday season to avoid the use of the meaningless and very irreverent contraction "Xmas" for Christmas. It is an affectation to be avoided by the reverent mind. Little time is saved in the writing and there are men and women upon whom it has a very unpleasant effect.

It is not known precisely who invented the contraction. It is likely that many persons fall into its use without reflection. They have seen it elsewhere; it is a little different; it doesn't take quite so long to write and it may possibly attract attention. And so it is dashed down and many of the papers fairly teem with it during the holiday season.

Avoid writing it "Xmas."

Potter-Earhart Insurance.

In giving an account of the fire loss to Miss Mary Potter and George Earhart, near Linden Hall, the amount of insurance was not mentioned because the insurance adjustment had not been made. The insurance held was as follows, and placed in the Centre County Mutual Company:

Wheat	$ 257
Oats	60
Barley	48
Hay	183
Corn	133
Barn	1525
	$2165

The owners had equal interest in the insurance of grain and hay. The sum named on the barn, of course, was held by Miss Potter. There was no insurance on any of the implements.

J. D. Murray Successful.

After a great deal of effort and correspondence J. D. Murray, the popular druggist, has succeeded in getting the Dr. Howard Company to make a special half-price introductory offer on the regular fifty-cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

This medicine is a recent discovery for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels. It not only gives quick relief, but it makes permanent cures.

Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles, that Mr. Murray is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

Headaches, coated tongue, dizziness, gas on stomach, specks before the eyes, constipation, and all forms of liver and stomach trouble are soon cured by this scientific medicine.

So great is the demand for this specific, that Mr. Murray has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once.

Even the man who has nothing to do doesn't seem satisfied to do it.

Men's felt slippers, 65c at Yeagers.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Men's rubber boots, $2.85 at Yeagers.

In another column of this issue appears the names of purchasers of Red Cross Christmas stamps.

Linn C. Bottorf, of Curwensville, formerly of Lemont, is in Ashville, South Carolina, where he will spend the winter.

Mrs. John Strouse, of near State College, who has been quite sick from inflammatory rheumatism, is very much improved.

"Capt." William E. Snyder has made application for an increase of his pension, he having attained the age of seventy-five a short time ago.

It is with the Bickford Fire Brick Company, of Curwensville, that L. T. Munson is now engaged, and occupies quarters in the Company's office in Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Swabb, who were married recently, expect to go to housekeeping in the spring at Tusseyville, where Mr. Swabb is assisting A. B. Lee in his blacksmith and general repair shop.

At the approaching sessions of the state legislature, an effort will be made to again pass a state pension bill. The pension will apply to all soldiers who enlisted in the Civil War now residents of the state.

After almost twenty-eight years in Hastings, Nebraska, John Sauserman returned and is visiting friends about Pine Grove Mills and in Stone Valley, looking quite well and, as the saying goes, is well heeled.

The horse belonging to George Gingerich, east of Centre Hall, mention of whose nursing by Mr. Gingerich was made last week, died a few days ago. The animal was a valuable one, and was kicked by another horse about four weeks ago.

Newton Yarnell, of Linden Hall, was a caller Friday, on his way to the home of Perry Luse, on the Huyett farm, to care for his father-in-law, George W. Sweeney, who received a paralytic stroke the day previous while assisting Mr. Luse to butcher.

The McFarlane farm, northwest of Centre Furnace, was sold to Messrs. John and Hamill Bathgate for fifty dollars per acre. The Bathgates had been tenants on this farm for more than thirty years, consequently they are well acquainted with the acres acquired.

How many Red Cross Christmas stamps have you used, and how many have you on hand? Every Red Cross stamp attached to a letter or package indicates that you have contributed just that much for charity. They are on sale at the Reporter office. No profit accrues to any one by the sale of Red Cross Christmas stamps.

John F. Zeigler, of Altoona, well known to many residents of Penns Valley, recently made a trip to Farmville, Virginia, where he visited his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Zeigler, and her son, George Zeigler. He finds the people in Virginia hospitable and sociable. Before returning he also spent some time in Baltimore and Washington.

One of the large bay horses driven in the wagon dispensing John Rockefeller oil took sick while standing in front of Kreamer & Son's store, one day last week, and fell to the ground. The animal was finally gotten up and taken to the barn of the writer, near by, where treatment by the driver and a day's rest, it fully recovered. Azoturia was the affliction.

David

Assessor Boozer will report that the residents of Centre Hall borough will have almost $100,000 at interest that is taxable for state purposes. This, however, does not represent all the good cash bearing interest for the benefit of Centre Hall residents, since a number of individuals hold bonds of a class the tax on which is paid by the corporation issuing them, for instance borough bonds.

Oliver Strunk moved from the Love property on Church street, purchased by Wm. McClenahan, to the Herlacher house on Main street, recently vacated by Mrs. Boal. Mr. McClenahan will begin housekeeping between now and spring in the house from which Mr. Strunk moved. D. W. Strunk, now on the Rishel farm, will also move into a part of the Herlacher house within the next three months.

Miss Anna Reynolds, youngest daughter of Postmaster D. W. Reynolds, in Reedsville, was taken ill with diphtheria on her return from Lewistown where she attended an entertainment. Since her illness Mr. Reynolds has been stopping at the hotel, and Miss Louella, who is teaching school, is boarding with her aunt, Mrs. Robert Riden, leaving Mrs. Reynolds in charge of her daughter. Her condition on Tuesday was reported as being encouraging.

THE MESSAGE.

Washington, D.C.—The President's Message was read before both the Senate and the House, following the opening of Congress. It is, in part, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The financial standing of the Nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the Nation's interests by the Government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

The President's Message then states that during the past seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the Nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the Constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the National Government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the Interstate Commerce Commission and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law. The power of the Commission should be made thoroughgoing, so that it could exercise complete supervision and control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the Commission being first gained and the combination or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public should have complete power to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that no injustice is done to the railroads. The shareholders, the employes and the shippers all have interests that must be guarded. It is to the interest of all of them that no swindling stock speculation should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities. The guiding intelligences necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration, but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent over-capitalization and kindred stock gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employes. In addition to this the interests of the shareholders, of the employes, and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others. Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employes of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders, but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employes or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire failure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of to-day. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of order, so the men who defend the rights of property have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the damagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the Nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow-citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong-headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable.

The opposition to Government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of States' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate Government control and supervision of individual, and especially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to States' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public welfare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the Central Government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the National Government, was the absolute need that the Union, and not the several States, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the Central Government, and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the National Government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the Constitution was founded.

We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration; but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits, and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth.

Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the National Government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business; including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be National as well as State guardianship of mines and forests.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the States as much as upon the action of the Nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage-worker of railway, mill, and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employes are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor; stock watering should be prohibited, and stock gambling so far as possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the Nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

The President then devotes a chapter to "protection for wageworkers." He says there should be no paltering with the question of taking care of those who become crippled or worn out in our industrial system. He urges proper employers' liability laws. He also calls attention to the steps toward providing old-age pensions that have been taken by many private industries. He urges Congress to pass a comprehensive employers' liability law for the District of Columbia.

The President devotes much space to the subject of the courts. First he urges increased pay for our judges and then says:

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this over-regard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice, and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad-minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed. Last year, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right, and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right, and in a second provision their bill made legal in a labor dispute any act or agreement by or between two or more persons that would not have been unlawful if done by a single person. In other words, this bill legalized blacklisting and boycotting in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of the secondary boycott which the anthracite coal strike commission so unreservedly condemned; while the right to carry on a business was explicitly taken out from under that protection which the law throws over property. The demand was made that there should be trial by jury in contempt cases, thereby most seriously impairing the authority of the courts. All this represented a course of policy which, if carried out, would mean the enthronement of class privilege in its crudest and most brutal form, and the destruction of one of the most essential function of the judiciary in all civilized lands.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improper—class interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

But the extreme reactionaries, the persons who blind themselves to the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men, should also think seriously as to what such a movement as this portends. The judges who have shown themselves able and willing effectively to check the dishonest activity of the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker, and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people, so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the President-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding to strict account corporations that work iniquity, and far sighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights, are the men of all others to whom we owe it that the appeal for such violent and mistaken legislation has fallen on deaf ears, that the agitation for its passage proved to be without substantial basis. The courts are jeoparded primarily by the action of these Federal and State judges who show inability or unwillingness to put a stop to the wrongdoing or very rich men under modern industrial conditions, and inability or unwillingness to give relief to men of small means or wageworkers who are crushed down by these modern industrial conditions; who, in other words, fail to understand and apply the needed remedies for the new wrongs produced by the new and highly complex social and industrial civilization which has grown up in the last half century.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wageworkers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the Constitution, "guaranteed their liberty," to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and can not be forbidden to work what the Legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the Legislature decides to be unhealthy.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employes in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them, and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wageworkers when their efforts to better their working condition results in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may as a matter of fact have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wageworkers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed, and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy, which should on no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers, or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption, or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate, whether due to hair-splitting technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimentality and class consciousness on the part of juries, or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people can not shift the responsibility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the mutualism, the interdependence of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old-fashioned word—and many years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations, and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life, have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are; and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Marked inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in re-settling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor, and toward the social questions arising out of the factory system, and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation. A certain type of modern corporation, with its officers and agents, its many issues of securities, and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that, under various judicial decisions, lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a Legislature or a judge. Every executive head who advises violent, instead of gradual, action, or who advocates ill-considered and sweeping measures of reform (especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness, and disregard for the rights of the minority) is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared, and still more frequently amended during passage, at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy multimillionaires, employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek, under the advice of experts, to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them; while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations, and all who demand extreme, and undesirably radical, measures, show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud mouthed champions they profess to be.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the Federal executive, carrying out a Federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the States and the Nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

In no other nation in the world do the courts wield such vast and far-reaching power as in the United States. All that is necessary is that the courts as a whole should exercise this power with the far sighted wisdom already shown by those judges who scan the future while they act in the present. Let them exercise this great power not only honestly and bravely, but with wise insight into the needs and fixed purposes of the people, so that they may do justice, and work equity, so that they may protect all persons in their rights, and yet break down the barriers of privilege, which is the foe of right.

The President devotes a long chapter to the subject of forests, declaring that if there is one duty which more than another we owe to our children and our children's children, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of our natural resources.

The Message then turns to inland waterways and maintains that action for their improvement should begin forthwith. It is also urged that all our National parks adjacent to National forests be placed under the control of the forest service of the Agricultural Department. I am happy to say, continues Mr. Roosevelt, that I have been able to set aside in various parts of the country small, well-chosen tracts of ground to serve as sanctuaries and nurseries for wild creatures.

The Message announces that the use in the arts and industries of denatured alcohol is making fair progress and the law making it possible is entitled to further support from the Congress. According to the President, the pure food legislation has already worked a benefit difficult to overestimate. In the paragraph on the Indian service the Message tells how it has been completely removed from the atmosphere of political activity and the ground cleared for larger constructive work to prepare the Indians for responsible citizenship.

The President regrets that an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the Secret Service forbidding details and transfers therefrom. He declares it is of benefit only to the criminal classes. He renews his recommendations for postal savings banks and urges an extention of the parcel post on the rural routes. He declares that the unfortunate state of affairs as regards the National educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. He strongly urges that the supervisors and enumerators for the approaching Census be not appointed under the Civil Service law, but that appointments to the force be done under that law, geographical requirements being waived. The President maintains that there should be intelligent action on the question of preserving the health of the country and suggests a redistribution of the health bureaus. He recommends the placing of the Government Printing Office under the Department of Commerce and Labor and the various Soldiers' Homes under the War Department. He advocates the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate States. Mr. Roosevelt then writes of the interstate fisheries problem, saying that those matters which no particular State can control Congress ought to control. The statute regarding game should include fish, and the fur-seal service should be vested in the Bureau of Fisheries.

In regard to our foreign policy he announces that it is based on the theory that right must prevail between nations as between individuals and then urges the special claims of Latin-American Republics to our attention. The Message states that the Panama Canal is being dug with speed and efficiency and then recommends the extension of ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia. Attention is called to the admirable condition of Hawaii, where coolie labor has practically ceased and Pearl Harbor is being made a naval base with the necessary military fortifications. Real progress, the President continues, toward self-government is being made in the Philippines, but it would be worse than folly to prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It is recommended that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico and announcement is made that our occupancy of Cuba will end in about two months' time. The Cubans are warned that they must govern themselves within in order to avoid government from without. The President hopes Americans will do what is possible to make the Japanese Exposition of 1917 a success and then thanks Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the States of South America for their hospitality to the battle fleet.

Mr. Roosevelt urges the passage of the bill to promote army officers at reasonable ages through a process of selection and declares the cavalry arm should be reorganized upon modern lines. We have not enough infantry and artillery and attention should be centred on the machine gun. A general service corps should be established. It behooves the Government to perfect the efficiency of the National Guard as a part of the National forces and Congressional aid should be extended to those who are promoting rifle practice—teaching our men to shoot.

In regards to the navy, the President recommends the increase suggested by the General Board and thinks the General Board should be turned into a General Staff. He urges that two hospital ships be provided and then concludes his Message as follows:

Nothing better for the Navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. The American people have cause for profound gratification, both in view of the excellent condition of the fleet as shown by this cruise, and in view of the improvement the cruise has worked in this already high condition. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole; but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks—as to which I have already spoken—and in regard to those who have just entered the service; because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis. It is absurd not to graduate the midshipmen as ensigns; to keep them for two years in such an anomalous position as at present the law requires is detrimental to them and to the service. In the academy itself, every first classman should be required in turn to serve as petty officer and officer; his ability to discharge his duties as such should be a prerequisite to his going into the line, and his success in commanding should largely determine his standing at graduation. The Board of Visitors should be appointed in January, and each member should be required to give at least six days' service, only from one to three days' to be performed during June week, which is the least desirable time for the board to be at Annapolis so far as benefiting the navy by their observations is concerned.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House.

Prominent People.

Rabbi Wise, in his sermon in New York City, denounced the Emmauel movement.

President Castro arrived at Basse Terre, Guadeloupe; he said that the object of his trip to France was to settle diplomatic questions.

Dr. John H. Wright, professor of Greek at Harvard University, and **Professor George A. Bartlett**, for many years connected with the German department at Harvard, died at Cambridge, Mass.

$500,000 For Hebrew Charities.

Almost the entire $500,000 estate of Theophilus Marc, who died at East Orange, N. J., September 20 last, is left to the United Hebrew Charities, of New York. The will shows only a few small bequests to relatives and friends.

Former Ohio Mayor a Suicide.

Former Mayor Adolphus Sebbohm, of Pomeroy, Ohio, committed suicide at a hotel at Gallipolis, Ohio, by shooting.

News Notes From Mexico.

Mexico's mail matter in the first half of 1908 was 90,000,000 pieces, against 86,000,000 in the first half of 1907.

Mexico buys American mining, electrical, pumping, power and agricultural machinery to the tune of $17,500,000 gold yearly.

Mexico buys chiefly, in order as named, from the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Hindustan.

$10,000 Fine For Taking Rebates.

Judge Knappen in the United States District Court, Grand Rapids, Mich., fined the Stearns Salt and Lumber Company, of Ludington, $10,000 for accepting rebates from the Pere Marquette on shipments from Ludington to Toledo.

Germany Adopts Submarine.

The German Admiralty has determined to go into the submarine branch of naval construction heavily with a type that is the result of three years' experiments at Kiel.

Women in the Day's News.

Miss Ruth H. Northrop, of Norwich, Conn., has won the scholarship offered by the Norwich Art Students' Association.

Members of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation in New York City approved the doctor's objections to "Merry Widow" hats in church.

A men's league for women suffrage has been formed in Holland, and the Lutheran Church in that country has given women a vote in all church affairs.

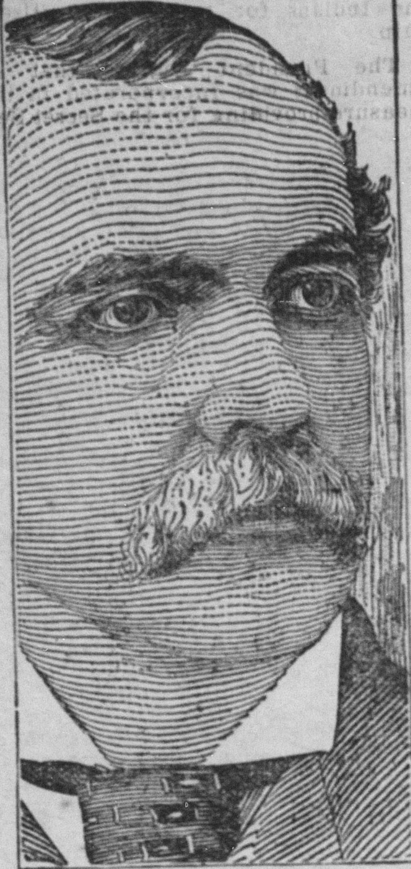
The Field of Labor.

The building trades unions of Sydney, Australia, are taking steps to federate.

The report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows a total membership of 65,310.

The Luxemburg Government is treating incorrigible vagabonds to bread and water for the first four days of their imprisonment, and to the lowest scale of ordinary diet twice a week afterward. The prisons are said to be emptying fast.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia is Often Caused by Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

What Happened To The 'Phone.

Kathryn (fluttering in)—I'm so glad I've found you home, dear. I tried to call you up, but central said your 'phone was out of order

Gladlys (weakly)—I suppose it is About an hour ago Jack called up father and asked him for my hand. —Puck.

Modern Painting.

"What is the subject of your picture, master?"

"I don't know myself. But wait till the art critics write it up—they will tell us."—Fliegende Blatter.

Simple Arithmetic.

A teacher in a downtown school has for her pupils the children of Russian parents. The other day she was explaining a sum in subtraction which the little ones found difficult to understand.

"Now," said she, to exemplify the proposition, "suppose I had $10 and went into a store to spend it. Say I bought a hat for $5. Then I spent $2 for gloves, and $1.50 for some other things. How much did I have left?"

For a moment there was dead silence. Then a boy's hand went up.

"Well, Isaac, how much did I have left?"

"Vy didn't you count your change?" said Isaac in a disgusted tone.

Foolish Friendship.

"Those cartoons of me that my enemies are circulating are positively hideous," remarked the candidate for office.

"Do you think so?" rejoined his wife. "You ought to take a look at the pictures of you that your friends are putting on their campaign banners."—Washington Star.

Chilly Location.

"Is this the only seat for the concert you have left?"

"Yes, but it's an exceptionally good one for so warm a night."

"How so?"

"Well, Mrs. A. occupies the seat on the right and Miss B. on the left, and you know there's a very decided coolness between them."—Boston Transcript.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to ville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

SHOW STILES' BOOKS TO HAVE BEEN FAULTY.

Late Mayor Of Allentown, Now Accused Of Irregularities, Probably Involving Living Officials.

Allentown, Pa. (Special).—The Finance Committee of City Councils took the first step in the probe of alleged irregularities of the administration of the late Harry G. Stiles, when it received the report of City Controller Hausman on the audit of the police court docket, in which the Controller states that he found "default, irregularity and delinquency on the part of the late Mayor."

While this report mentions none but the late Mayor, it is thought other officials will be brought into the case. Among minor "irregularities" alleged against the late Mayor, are the lack of report on such matters as a $200 donation for police protection for the Allentown Fair, the imposition of costs in addition to fines for minor offenses, costs money paid for furnishing officers to head parades, and protect circus grounds and deposits made by special officers for their badges.

The docket, it is said, is in such a condition that a thorough investigation is impossible, since the entries are incomplete so far as Controller Hausman has been able to find. However, there appears to be a balance due the city of about $1,400. The docket shows fines imposed amounting to $2,852, with $815 served in jail sentences, while the Mayor's private docket showed $574 as having been collected. The fees which that official actually turned over to the City Treasurer amounted to $1,170.

Select Councilman Gehringer, who began an investigation on his own account, has found numerous cases in which costs were imposed and never recorded.

FAVOR VACCINATION.

Physicians Approve Attempt Of Government To Immunize Soldiers.

Philadelphia (Special).—Dr. John H. Musser, one of the most prominent bacteriologists and pathologists of the city, has been chosen as this city's representative on the Medical Board which will meet in Washington to consider the possibility of immunizing soldiers against epidemics of typhoid.

Dr. Musser declared himself being in favor of the proposed step and as being a believer in the efficacy of vaccination as a means of warding off the disease. He said:

"Experiments conducted both in this country and abroad have shown conclusively that vaccination against typhoid will in a majority of cases result in a period of immunity from the attacks of the disease."

Dr. Alfred Stengel, another of the city's most prominent physicians and educators, believes that although the method of vaccinating against typhoid is still in the experimental stage it has already proved itself to be a valuable weapon in the war against the disease.

Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, professor of pathology and bacteriology at the Jefferson Medical College thought the employment of the weapon in the fight against typhoid will lead to the stamping out of the disease.

FROZEN STEALING RIDE.

Philadelphian Discovered On Top Of Box Car Stiff From Cold.

Pittsburg (Special).—With one hand and both feet frozen as the result of a ride of eighty-three miles on the roof of a car, Daniel Sweeney, 4925 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, was discovered by the train crew at Mineral Point near Johnstown.

Soon after leaving this city the engineer was surprised to see a young man get into the cab and ask to be taken to Philadelphia. The engineer stopped the train and the young man, who was well dressed, was put off.

The train reached Mineral Point, when Sweeney was discovered on top of a car. He was stiff with cold and is in a precarious condition.

GIRL SINKS IN MIRE.

Chester Woman Narrowly Escapes Burial Alive.

Chester (Special).—In trying to recover her hat, which was blown from her head by the wind, Miss Helen Haney, of 350 Franklin Street, nearly lost her life in the quagmire of the Eddystone marshes along Ridley Creek, just outside the city limits.

Miss Haney, making a short cut along the marsh, started in pursuit of her hat, which had been carried several feet out of her path. Not knowing that she was in any danger the girl was soon floundering knee-deep in the mire.

Miss Haney called loudly for help as she felt herself gradually sinking, but she had settled into the mass as far as her hips before assistance arrived in the person of Gilbert Childs, Jr. Childs summoned aid, and with the assistance of several men succeeded in getting the girl out of her dangerous predicament.

Berks Cattle Under Suspicion.

Reading (Special).—Dr. Otto G. Noaek, one of the State inspectors, ordered two herds of cattle in western Berks County under quarantine on suspicion that they are afflicted with the foot and mouth disease. In several other sections of the county an unusually large number of cattle are ailing with peculiar symptoms, but veterinary surgeons say it is not the cattle disease existing in some other counties.

THREE SQUARES BURNED.

Fire Renders Sixty-five Families Homeless In Centralia.

Centralia (Special).—A disastrous fire which started in a moving picture show here, resulted in the destruction of three squares of property and rendered homeless 65 families. The blaze originated in the heart of the town and spread rapidly among the buildings, which were of frame.

Assistance was asked from Ashland and Mount Carmel, and the fire companies of these towns responded promptly, but a lack of water, due to the recent drouth, proved disastrous, and the firemen were powerless to check the conflagration. None of the families saved any of their furniture or personal effects. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

There is much suffering among the afflicted families, but a committee has made temporary arrangements for the care of the homeless.

BUYS BIG PRESERVE.

Philadelphians In Society Which Will Stock Ponoco Lake.

Easton (Special).—The Ponoco Lake Preserve Association, in which many Philadelphians are interested, has purchased from the Ponoco Lake Ice Company 3,300 acres of land on the Ponoco Mountains, which includes the large lake surrounded by the tract. The price paid was $90,000. The right to harvest ice from the lake is reserved by the Eastonians.

The Preserve Association has secured a charter of incorporation, with a capital of $150,000, divided into 150 shares of $1,000.

Each shareholder will have the right to erect a summer residence on the tract. The lake and streams are to be stocked with fish and game birds are to be turned loose in the mountains.

The directors include Rev. Joseph Elkinton, of the Society of Friends, Philadelphia; Thomas Raeburn White, of Philadelphia; Dr. Drinker, of Lehigh University; Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College; Alfred Lewis, lumber merchant, of Beat Creek, and Dr. Stokes, of Moorestown.

VOTE AGAINST SEWERS.

West Chester Refuses Proposed System By Majority Of 20.

West Chester (Special).—Citizens of this place voted on the proposition to borrow $150,000 for the purpose of installing a sewerage system and disposal plant for this borough. Nearly 1,400 votes were polled and the loan proposition was defeated by 20 votes.

Two years ago an election to decide the same question was held and it was defeated, 3 to 1. It is said that several suits will be brought against the borough at once for damages for the alleged pollution of two small streams flowing through the town with its sewage.

JUDGE LOSES 100,000 VOTES

Figures Represent Number of Erroneously Marked Ballots.

Harrisburg (Special).—The official count of the votes cast for Superior Court Judge at the election shows that Judge Porter had 280,503 plurality over Webster Grim, the Democratic nominee, but that because of errors in marking tickets his vote ran 100,000 behind the cast for Taft.

This difference is about the same as in 1904 when many people voted for only the candidate for President, desiring either to vote for him alone, or through ignorantly marking the presidential elector space under the impression that they were voting the straight ticket.

STATE ITEMS.

Agents of the State Economic Zoologist's Division have been detailed to make an exhaustive study of the wheat fly which is causing havoc in the wheat shocks and granneries of Berks and other wheat raising counties.

Governor Stuart has appointed Dr. Frederick G. Davis, of Blossburg, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cottage State Hospital at Blossburg, vice Hamilton B. Humes, resigned.

Among the deeds filed for record at Norristown was one from Israel H Supplee to Anastatia Agnes, wife of James P. McNichol, of Philadelphia, for a house and a lot containing one and one-half acres of land on Meeting House Lane, in Lower Merion Township, for $9,500.

Peter Fisher, of Stoudt's Ferry, says it was the same old story "that he did not know it was loaded," when he handled a revolver which accidentally discharged itself and tore a hole through the center of his hand.

Mrs. Katie Schmeck, while driving over a Reading Railroad crossing at Bernhart's, with a team, was struck by a passenger train. The team was hurled into a nearby creek and Mrs. Schmeck saved her life by holding on to the reins, which dragged her to safety.

Judge Endlich, at Reading, has declared legal the contract awarded Harry J. Adams for the collection and disposal of garbage. Dr. Charles M. Seltzer, a bidder, of Philadelphia, applied for an injunction, on the ground that there were a number of irregularities in awarding the contract.

Colonel James P. Coburn, president of the First National Bank, of Bellefonte, died after a short illness.

Rev. Ernest Tutbill, of Goshen, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Christ Episcopal Church, at Stroudsburg.

PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble — lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed; I am still perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Yet He Survived.

"They charged like demons," said the retired colonel, excitedly. "I never saw anything to touch it. The way they charged positively staggered me."

"Whom does he mean?" whispered the man who had just come in to his neighbor. "Is he talking about one of his old battles?"

"No," replied the other; "he's talking about the holiday he spent at the Swiss hotel."

Timely Reinforcements.

A boy rushed up to a policeman and said: "Say, there's a man around there what's been fightin' with my father for almost an hour."

"Why didn't you call me before?" asked the policeman.

"Well," said the kid, "paw was getin' the best of it up to a few minutes ago."—Bartlesville (Okla.) Enterprise.

Disgruntled Dad.

"I see," said the Wall Street man, "that you are engaged again."

"I am," admitted the son and heir.

"Just when violets and theater tickets are due for their fall rise. Why must you always fall in love on a bull market?"—Kansas City Journal.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

(SEAL.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Added A Little Sulphur.

Doctor—Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him religiously?

Patient's Wife—I'm afraid not, doctor. He swore every time I gave him a dose.—Boston Transcript.

Rheumatism Prescription.

Considerable discussion is being caused among the medical fraternity by the increased use of whiskey for rheumatism. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris Compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

A Contrary Father.

Suitor—Do you think, Edith, your father will accept me for a son-in-law?

She—I wouldn't be at all surprised. Papa always goes contrary to my wishes.—Brooklyn Life.

Capudine Cures Indigestion Pains, Belching, Sour Stomach, and Heartburn, from whatever cause. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Doctors prescribe it. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Alternative.

"You'll have to work hard to win old Million's daughter."

"I'll have to work a good deal harder if I don't win her."—Brooklyn Life.

Dog Police In England.

The police authorities in England have at last decided to follow in some degree the custom of the continent and recognize bloodhounds as a permanent agent in the detection of crime.

Maj. Richardson, who has for years been breeding—wholly with a view to perfection of scent—crossbred bloodhounds, received a formal notice that his dogs are to be retained by the Hertfordshire police. Maj. Richardson will keep the dogs and train them, but they will be sent by the Hertfordshire authorities on the occurrence of any crime in the detection of which they may be useful.

A great number of the other county authorities are discussing the employment of dogs, and the idea has particularly appealed to those in Scotland. It is probable that in a short time this special breed dogs —whose heredity is as yet a secret —will be generally recognized as an arm of the detective service, as in Berlin, where a motor car, specially built for carrying a dozen or more bloohounds, is kept always in readiness.

Some of Maj. Richardson's hounds have already done service in Turkey in behalf of the Sultan, and the Paris authorities, who have just imported some pups, find the dogs much more faithful to a scent than any variety yet produced.—London Daily Mail.

Costliest Railroad In America.

Regarded by engineers as a marvel of construction is the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway, 123 miles, the most direct line between Spokane and Portland, which will be completed January 1, 1909. The road, built jointly by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems, is the most expensive in America.

The line will permit of longer trains being hauled over it than any other road in the country. There are no sharp curvatures, the greatest being 3 degrees, and as a result one locomotive can pull from Spokane to Portland as many cars as it can start on level ground. This is expected to set new records for heavy loading.

Twenty miles of line between Pasco and Kahlotus cost $5,000,000, or $250,000 a mile, while a mile of road along the bluffs overhanging Snake River involved an expenditure of $500,000. To survey and build this part of the line, which follows the Columbia River, men were suspended over the cliffs with ropes; but while there were many narrow escapes, not a life was lost, nor was any one seriously injured.—New York World.

Vanity In Six Nations.

The Tahiti girl, to acquire a flat, broad nose, sleeps with a compress on it.

The Arab woman paints her brows so as to give them the appearance of meeting above her nose.

Belles of certain Amazonian tribes have cone-shaped skulls, which are obtained by wearing a mold on the head from babyhood until maturity.

The Turkish woman imparts a faint bluish tint to nails and teeth.

The ladies of Macassar paint their teeth red and yellow alternately.

The Paraguay girl eradicates her eyebrows, declaring that she does not wish to resemble a whiskered man.—Chicago Tribune.

Risks Life To Rescue Dog.

Plunging into the icy waters of the South Bay, regardless of his own life, Frank Corwin swam to a spot where his dog was drowning and brought his safely ashore.

Corwin was hunting ducks, when he shot a bird, which fell into the water. His dog, which could not swim, jumped into the bay and attempted to reach the bird. A strong wind and rough waters carried the animal away from the shore, and it would have perished but for its master. After swimming to the dog's side, Corwin seized it around the neck and dragged it back to land.

Hicks' Capudine Cures Nervousness, Whether tired out, worried, overworked, or what not. It refreshes the brain and nerves. It's Liquid and pleasant to take. 10c., 25c., and 50c., at drug stores.

Man usually indulges in a lot of self-praise when he has greatness thrust upon him.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle

PILES Sample treatment Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE.
REA CO., DEPT 3 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Most of the average man's laughs are inspired by his own alleged wit.

The hardest thing for a girl to understand is how it is that the athletic team which has the the pettiest uniform is not sure to win.

To Drive Out Malaria and Build Up the System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children, 50c.

Don't worry about your looks. You will always look good to your friends.

TORTURED FOR SIX MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Baby's Suffering was Terrible — Soon Entirely Cured by Cuticura.

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 15, 1907."

Better a boy in the schoolroom than two in a poolroom.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

As a rule thieves display more discretion than honest men do.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

A man's gratitude for a favor done him is mostly a bid for more.

A man gets back at his best friend when he kicks himself. B. N. U. 50.

CASH For YOUR FUR
no matter where you are. If you trap or buy fur write to-day for our new plan to make extra $$ on fur. P. O. Box 4627 CORRY HIDE & FUR CO., CORRY, PA.

PATENTS Patent your ideas, register your **BOUNTIES**
Trade-Marks, Copyright your Books, Writings, Pictures, etc. New act as to Bounty for soldiers and their relatives, who served in the civil war, 1861-5. Have secured over $2,000,00 for them. For blanks and instructions, Address, W. H. Wills, Att'y-at-Law, (Notary Public,) Wills Building, 314 Ind. Ave. Washington, D. C. Over 20 years' practice.

THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.
WINONA, MINNESOTA.
Makes 70 Different Articles: Household Remedies, Flavoring Extracts all Kinds, Toilet Preparations, Fine Soaps, Etc.
Canvassers Wanted in Every County.
40 Years Experience, $3,000,000 Output.
BEST PROPOSITION EVER OFFERED AGENTS

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PISO'S CURE
25 cts. 25 cts.
Keep It on Hand!
Coughs and colds may seize any member of the family any time. Many a bad cold has been averted and much sickness and suffering has been saved by the prompt use of Piso's Cure. There is nothing like it to break up coughs and colds. There is no bronchial or lung trouble that it will not relieve. Free from opiates or harmful ingredients. Fine for children.
At all druggists', 25 cts.

We Buy FURS Hides and Wool
Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.
M. Sabel & Sons,
227 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

FREE! — Booklet On — **CATALPA TREES**
Let me tell you about the 150 acres I am growing for Telephone Poles. This wood takes the place of Ash and Hickory for Carriage-makers' uses. Beats farming Two to One. H. C. ROGERS, Box 30, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

HELP FOR WOMEN Insist on Having **Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation** The Standard Remedy. AT DRUGGISTS.
Send for book, "Relief for Women."
FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per lines for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Reformed—Union, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

SCALDING TROUGH TO LET—The undersigned offers for rent an Excelsior Scalding Trough, at 50c per day. This is a modern contrivance. Fire is built under the trough, saving water and wood. Light to handle and can be set anywhere.

D. W. BRADFORD,
Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Michael J. Decker, late of Potter Township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. W. and J. L. DECKER, Executors,
o. dec31 Centre Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE—A sorrel driving horse. Perfectly safe, and fearless of steam and automobiles. Good reason for selling.

MARY BURKHOLDER,
Centre Hill.

POTATOES—

The undersigned offers for sale potatoes in large or small lots. S. W. SMITH, Centre Hall, Pa.

SALE REGISTER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, one o'clock, one mile east Centre Hill, sale of personal property of Amelia Royer, dec'd, by John F. and Edie R. Royer, executors: Horse, 2 cows, heifer; range, cook stove, heater, ten-plate stove, beds, sewing machine and other household goods.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1 o'clock, by John R. Strong, at Potters Mills: Lot of household goods and numerous other articles.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, Philip C. Frank, near Centre Hill: Farm stock and implements.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, nine o'clock, by Nicodemus Luse, on W. H. Meyer farm, one mile south east of Centre Hill: Seven horses, 40 head horn cattle, 32 sheep, 40 hogs; farm implements, all as good as new.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, one o'clock, Emanuel Fye, on Pierce Vonada farm, one-half mile north of Penns Cave: Horses, cows, full line farm implements, chickens, etc. H. H. Miller, auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, Bitner & Harter, three miles west of Old Fort; Horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and full line of farm implements.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, near Penns Cave, by H. D. Rossman: Farm stock, implements and household goods.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 10 a. m., 2 1-2 miles east of Centre Hall, by G. F. Emerick: Full line farm implements, horses and live stock.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	70	Wheat	1 00
Barley	60	Oats	50
		Corn	60

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	09	Butter	28
Potatoes	85	Eggs	34

Linden Hall.

Harry Cummings and Charles Frazier transacted business in Bellefonte on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams drove down from their home at Fair Brook on Saturday to spend Sunday with Mrs. Williams mother, who has been quite feeble for some time.

Mrs. Cora Jordan and two children and Mrs. Hanna Kline, of Axe Mann, spent Friday at the Wieland home.

J. S. Miller and little daughter Elizabeth were guests of relatives here on Saturday.

Mrs. William Markle had her hand severely burned by the explosion of a bottle of liniment she was using for rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stuart, of State College, have issued invitations for a reception to take place on the 22d, for their son William and bride who are now in the east. The affair will be a leading social event.

Miss Mary Lee spent a few days last week with her uncle's family. John Shook, of Spring Mills, was a Sunday visitor at the same place.

Spring Mills

Hon. Wm. M. Allison spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

Miss Stella Wolf is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Stambach, in Aaronsburg.

Mumps are prevalent among the children here.

Jerry Shunk and wife spent Sunday at the home of Cal. Grove, at Buffalo Run.

Charles Daley, of Romola, spent Sunday with Miss Theressa Rachau.

Wm. Mayes, of Howard, last week, erected a handsome stone in memory of Mrs. J. F. Condo and son Ray.

The Sunday schools are busy getting ready for Christmas exercises.

Robert Coldren, of Huntingdon, is circulating among friends here. He has disposed of his home here to Thos. Deck[illegible]

Aud[illegible]ook and wife are spending a few days in Altoona.

Wm. S. Ross[illegible]n paid his parents a brief visit on M[illegible]y.

The Stover heirs disposed of their home to Magnus Duck.

C. P. Long was a State College visitor on Thursday.

Alfalfa for Sale.

Alfalfa, put up in regular hay bales weighing from seventy-five to one hundred pounds, f. o. b. Centre Hall, at the rate of one cent per pound.

DECEMBER COURT.

Opened Monday Morning, Judge Orvis on the Bench.

The regular December term of Court opened Monday morning with Judge Orvis on the bench. Prothonotary Kimport and Register Tuten were in their accustomed places. Various petitions were presented and disposed of. The returns of sale in the following estates: Amanda M. Walker, late of Miles township; George F. McClincy, late of Union township; John Br hbill, late of Bellefonte; George W. Stover, late of Penn township. There was also an order of sale in the J. W. Stover estate, late of Millheim borough.

The return of the constables was then received. The grand jurors were then called into the box and after the usual instructions by the court retired into the grand jury room. John Meese, of Bellefonte, was made foreman of the grand jury.

The following cases on the civil list for the first week were continued. The Sciota Sign Company vs. James F. Stott; L. L. Miller vs. The Central Trading Company; Daniel Lutz vs. Harry Beck.

The following cases were settled on the first week list: South Bend Chilled Plow Company vs. Jane R. McCalmont, John R. Walker trading as McCalmont & Co.; Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company vs. L. Jaffe.

In the case of Z. S. Welch vs. Harvey Young and Lydia Young, there was a rule to quash.

In the second week of court all the cases are for trial except one, that of F. W. Crider, executor of P. B. Crider vs. J. Miles Green, Francis P. Green et al., it being continued to the next term of court.

Com. vs. S. P. Owens, assault and battery; prosecusor, James A. Summers. Defendant plead guilty and upon payment of cost, sentence was suspended.

Com. vs. D. P. Swartz, charged by the Howard Canning Company with having taken a barrel from the factory yard. Verdict not yet in.

Farmers Week at State.

Several hundred farmers are expected to attend the lectures during Farmers' Week at Pennsylvania State College. The program will begin December 30th and continue until January 6th. Here are some of the themes to be treated: "Farm Butter Making," "Breeding and Feeding Market Poultry," "Results of Fertilizer Tests in Pennsylvania," "Dairy Barn Construction," "Electricity as a Farm Power," "Cement on the Farm," "Scale Insects," "Horse Judging," "Harvesting and Storing Corn," "Sanitary Milk Production," "Dairy Cattle Judging," "Influence of Domestic Science," "Alfalfa," "Corn Judging" and "Estimating Timber, Measuring Logs and Lumber."

Howard Young Man Injured.

Morris Loder, son of W. T. Loder, of Howard, was seriously injured on a crossing of the New York Central railroad, near Beech Creek. Young Loder and Frank Fearon, aged respectively eighteen and seventy years, were driving two horses hitched to a wagon, and on crossing the railroad did not observe the approaching train. One of the horses was torn to pieces, but his mate escaped injury, and little damage was done to the wagon. Mr. Fearon also escaped harm. Mr. Loder received several broken ribs, an injury to his hand and was also hurt internally.

F. and A. M. Officers.

Lodge No. 537, F. and A. M., at Centre Hall, Monday evening elected officers for 1909. They are as follows: Worshipful Master, W. S. Shelton; Senior Warden, I. M. Arney; Junior Warden, Dr. P. H. Dale; Treasurer, J. J. Arney; Secretary, G. W. Hosterman; Trustees, D. A. Boozer, J. H. Weber, Samuel Shoop; Representative to Grand Lodge, Dr. J. R. G. Allison.

The installation of the officers will take place Tuesday evening of next week.

License Applicants,

Thirty-seven applications have been filed for liquor license in Centre county. The advertisement for same appears in this issue and is over the signature of A. B. Kimport, clerk of the court. The applications are classified as follows:

Hotel	30
Distillery	1
Wholesale	5
Brewery	1

Nineteen of the thirty-seven applications are filed from Philipsburg and Bellefonte.

Spring Mills Property Sold.

The house and lot of Mrs. Mary Stover, deceased, located at Spring Mills, was recently sold by her son-in-law, John H. Runkle, to Magnus T. Duck, of Spring Mills. The purchase price was $1000. Mrs. Duck expects to occupy the home by the first of April.

Patent leather baby shoes, 45c at Yeagers.

Inexpensive Christmas presents at C. P. Longs.

Harris Township,

Mrs. Katharine Mothersbaugh spent Tuesday in Bellefonte.

Mrs. L. E. Kidder and daughter Mary spent a week in Altoona.

Miss Annie Lohr enjoyed a few days at her home at Centre Hall.

Miss Anna Dale is attending the State Grange meeting at Altoona, this week.

John Durner ranks second best in the line of killing fat porkers. One tipped the scales at 432, the other 421.

Miss Anna Sweeney spent several days last week with Mrs. Frank McFarlane.

David Rhinesmith, of near Bellefonte, attended to business at Wm. Mothersbaugh's on Friday.

Mr and Mrs. H. M. Hosterman spent Saturday afternoon at Centre Hall.

C. D. Moore, with his niece, Miss Isabel Miller, spent a week at Harry Gilmen's, in Gregg township.

Mrs. Harriet Steele, of Bellefonte, with her sons, Harvey and William, and the latter's wife, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Dinges.

Mrs. N. W. Meyer visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Haffley, at Aaronsburg, from Saturday until Monday.

The state road is now completed. A number of farmers are making use of it by hauling dollar wheat to the grain house at Oak Hall.

The much needed rain came at last. Snow on Sunday evening changed to rain during the night and continued the greater part of Monday.

A dancing class was organized in Boal Hall Friday evening, with Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of State College, as the teacher.

John Fortney and son George bought a car load of coal and are making preparations to burn a pit of lime on the farm lately purchased by the latter.

Mrs Angeline Moody, of Hawarden, Iowa, visited for a few days with Mrs. E. E. Brown. Mrs. Moody has spent the past seven months visiting in different parts of Pennsylvania.

John Charles purchased a chop mill, and is now prepared to accommodate all who have any grain to grind for feed. Wednesday of each week will be devoted to the work, and other days if necessary.

Frank Young returned to his home Saturday, after an absence of nine months, the greater part of which was spent in New Mexico, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Miss Louella Ross, of Linden Hall, visited at the L. Mothersbaugh home, the latter part of last week. Saturday Miss Margaret and Miss Louella enjoyed the day with the Misses Dale, at Sunny Hillside.

New officers of Tussey Rebekah Lodge, No. 66, were installed Wednesday evening. In the absence of District Deputy Roxanna Brisbin, Past Noble Grand C. Gertrude Wieland presided. The officers are as follows: Noble Grand, Mrs. Clara Rupp; Vice Grand, Mrs. Mary Stover; Noble Grand's appointments: Right Supporter, Bessie Searson; Left Supporter, Mrs. Laura Harrison; Warden, May Stover; Conductor, Mrs. Alice Etters; Chaplain, C. Gertrude Wieland; Outside Guardian, Mrs Amanda Fisher; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Maude Williams; Organist, Della Ishler; Sitting Past Grand, Margaret Mothersbaugh; Vice Grand's appointments: Right Supporter, Mrs. Ella Barr; Left Supporter, Beulah Fortney; Right Altar Sup., Mrs. Maude Rishel; Left Altar Sup., Mrs. Ella Ishler; Trustee, Mrs. Clayton Etters. The lodge is prospering, and the evening was a pleasant one.

Aaronsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Eby, of Pottsville, were visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. Catoline Mayes, for a few days.

Mr. Bare and Miss Maggie Grenoble, of Lewistown, spent a few days at the home of Clymer Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. Roush and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Condo, spent a part of last Sabbath with friends at Penn Hall.

Miss Estella Wolf, of Spring Mills, visited her grandmother Stambach over Sunday.

Harvey Musser and son, of Akron, Ohio, spent a few days with his brother, Dr. C. S. Musser.

Dr. D. K. Musser and Dr. A. S. Musser attended the funeral of D. K. Heckman, at Loganton, last Thursday.

Nittany Mountain,

Joseph Herman, woods boss for H. C. Robison, has moved his family into the house vacated by James Calihan.

Elmer White, wife and daughter Florence, visited friends about Snow Shoe Intersection.

Oscar Lonberger and wife visited Mrs. Lonberger's parents on Sunday.

Oscar Lonberger, Mrs. Mary Lonberger and Daddy Rossman all butchered last week.

Billy Parker's driving mule Nanny died last week. Billy says she was so thin and short-haired that she died to escape the cold blasts of wind. He now has a new horse, and announces that he is ready to supply all his old as well as new customers with stove wood.

The stork left a fine, big boy at the home of Charles Hartsock.

Iron beds a specialty, C. P. Longs.

Rebersburg.

William Wert, of Boonville, was the guest of William Bair, over Sunday.

Harry McManaway and S. Ward Gramley, of Millheim, spent last Sunday in Rebersburg.

Frank Waite is enlarging his ice house with a view of storing a larger quantity of ice this winter.

George Weaver, an aged and respected citizen of Rebersburg, is in a feeble condition owing to the ravages of age, yet all join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Clyde Roper, who was holding forth at our hotel, left on last Wednesday for Belleville, where he will take charge of his brother's restaurant.

Clark Gramley stored two new automobiles in his implement shed and will have them ready for the spring trade. Mr. Gramley sold quite a number of machines the past season.

Samuel Winters, who last summer worked on a farm in Indiana for his uncle, Erastus Winters, returned to Rebersburg Saturday and will spend the remainder of the winter under the parental roof.

Herbert Condo, who resides as tenant on a farm about two and one-half miles west of here, had the misfortune to lose by death a valuable horse. The animal was afflicted with a disease that baffled the skill of the attending veterinary. A second horse is now down with the same disease.

Last Saturday evening Charles Page gave an oyster supper to near relatives, the following being present: Harry Hosterman and family, A. B. Wolf and family, Mrs. John Smith and daughter Alta, John Page and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Zeigler, John Bright and family and Mrs. Sara Strohecker. All report having had a very pleasant evening.

One day last week while Postmaster S. W. Miller was gathering the mail from the letter box located in the central part of the town, his watch dog followed him and in some way got poison, causing the canine's death in a short time. Mr. Miller was very much insensed, as the dog was a valuable one. If the person who set the poison is discovrered he will no doubt be punished.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Centre, and that said applications will be presented to the Court on Saturday, December 19, 1908. Said licenses to continue one year from April 1, 1909.

TAVERN LICENSE		
W. L. Daggett	Bellefonte	W. W.
Horton S. Ray	"	S. W.
James A. Noonan	"	"
J. M. Cunningham	"	"
Richard Sheehe	"	"
James W. Runkle	Centre Hall	Boro.
C. W. McMurtrie	Howard	"
G. W. Clark	Millheim	"
Isaac A. Shawver	"	"
Charles M. Waple	Philipsburg	1st W.
William J. Rapsey	"	2d W.
W. H. Jones	"	"
Erwin M. Davis	"	"
James Passmore	"	"
Harry Washburn	"	"
Samuel Rogers	"	"
Enoch Hugg	"	"
Ed. G. McCrossin	"	"
Lawrence Redding	Snow Shoe	Boro.
John G. Uzzle	"	"
Henry J. Kohlbecker, Central City	Boggs	Twp.
J. Warren Wood, Spring Mills	Gregg	"
E. E. Beals, Julian	Huston	"
Thomas Faxon, Rebersburg	Miles	"
James S. Reish, Potters Mills	Potter	"
Edward Royer, Old Fort	"	"
Lewis E. Stover, Coburn	Penn	"
Frank W. Hess, Sandy Ridge	Rush	"
Fred Eisenhauer, Cassanova	"	"
George J. Kachik, Clarence	Snow Shoe	"
DISTILLERS		
Noah W. Eby, Woodward	Haines	Twp.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR		
Orin Vail	Philipsburg	2d W.
George Parks	"	"
James Black	"	"
Lawrence Nugent, Cassanova	Rush	Twp.
John Boyce, Clarence	Snow Shoe	"
BREWER'S LICENSE		
Philipsburg Brewing Co.	Philipsburg	2d W.

A. B. KIMPORT, Clerk.
December 1, 1908.

Headquarters for Christmas post cards, C. P. Longs.

Baby shoes, 45c at Yeagers.

Our Christmas goods are new and well selected, C. P. Longs.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, *who content themselves with doctoring the effects*, while the *original disease* undermines the system.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

COMEDY IN CRIME.

The London Urchin With the Bun Down His Back.

It has been a matter so customary to look upon crime as tragedy and criminals as tragedians that to aver that comedy is more frequently to be found in crime than tragedy seems at first view paradoxical. Yet such is the case.

A little London urchin ran into a baker's shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously, "Mister, 'ave you a 'alfpenny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man. Here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister. Would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, my little man. Why down your back?"

"Cos, sir, I'm only a little un, and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come round here, my little chap. There —there, it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e arsk you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em. 'E's just round the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it all.—London Strand Magazine.

A Drink of Water.

A glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it and may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.

An Impertinent Question.

A young man hurriedly entered a restaurant and sat down at the table nearest the kitchen. With shuffling feet the waitress advanced.

"Have you frog legs?" the young man anxiously inquired.

"No, indeed. Rheumatism makes me walk like this," the waitress indignantly replied.—Judge's Library.

Evasive.

The Professor—And how did Phocion shamefully evade his duty? The Freshman (who doesn't know)—I have been taught, sir, never to speak ill of the dead.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Goodness Nose!

When the clerk informed the customer that the handkerchiefs were $7.50 each the latter remarked:

"No, sirree! That's too much money to blow in!"—Judge's Library.

The Reporter's Register

W. E. Snyder, Centre Hall
Catharine Pennington, Pleasant Gap
Hazel Ripka, Centre Hall
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Wiand, Sunbury
W. A. Krise, Centre Hall
Ida Sweetwood, Centre Hall
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. K. Bitner, Farmers Mills
Newton Yarnell, Ninden Hall
Roy White, Centre Hall
Wm M. Lucas, Spring Mills
Albert Meyer, Centre Hall
Paul Shaffer, Centre Hall
James Callahan, Centre Hall
Rose Kritzer, Old Fort
Charlie Miller, Spring Mills
Charlie Smith, William Bradford, Lester Baird, Henry Mitterling, Carrie Bell Emerick, Sara M. Neff, Pearl Runkle, Centre Hall
Mrs. Eliza Smith, Centre Hill
L. J. Burris, Centre Hall
J. W. Stump, Centre Hall
Mrs. Eliza Stump, Centre Hall
Mrs. Alice Emerick, Centre Hall
Jacob Wagner, Centre Hall

Spring Mills.

T. M. Gramley is attending court this week as a juryman.

Dr. Braucht and H. F. Rossman made a trip to Centre Hall Monday night.

Robert Coldren was a Spring Mills visitor this week, and while here he sold his home to T. J. Decker.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Shank and Mrs. James Osman visited friends in the county-seat over Sunday.

Harry Hagen, who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Shamokin, was in town Tuesday.

Hon. W. M. Allison attended the funeral of Col. James P. Coburn in Bellefonte Saturday morning.

A great many people in and about this place are afflicted with the mumps. It is sincerely hoped that none of the cases will develop to the limit.

William Rossman spent Monday night under the parental roof. He is an extra operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with headquarters at Milton.

What might have been a serious conflagration was averted by the timely arrival of the section men Thursday afternoon. The westbound passenger engine set fire to some rotten logs in the lumber yard just above the depot, and aided by the high wind then prevailing, it would have caused considerable damage had it not been discovered in time. Another argument in favor of the water company.

Men's leather slippers, 50c at Yeagers.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW

Fearless "Billy the Kid," Who Reveled In Carnage.

ONLY A BOY, YET A TERROR.

This Youthful Desperado of the Southwestern Territories Was but Twenty-one When He Met Death at the Hands of Sheriff Pat Garrett.

When General Lew Wallace was governor of New Mexico and the war that raged for several years between the rival cattle companies was at its height "Billy the Kid" had reached the flood of his murderous career. He arrived in Lincoln county to take sides in the cattle warfare, known and feared in every range town and mining camp in the southwestern territories.

Pure wanton love of carnage was all that attracted him to Lincoln county. With the band of desperadoes he led he raided ranches, "shot up" towns, killed, burned houses and committed outrage after outrage with the blind recklessness of a maniac. Fear was extinct within him. He cared no more for detachments of cavalry than he did for cowering sheriffs.

Affairs in New Mexico finally came to such a pass that half the cattlemen paid the youthful desperado tribute. It was only after Pat F. Garrett was made sheriff of Lincoln county and the author of "Ben-Hur" (General Wallace) urged that fearless gun fighter and gambler to capture Billy the Kid that a determined effort was made to end his reign of terror.

The obstacles that Garrett had to encounter called for all his headlong energy and nerve. Billy had the entire countryside in a state of abject terror; friends were ready to give him timely warning of pursuit; ranchmen dared not deny him lodgment or concealment.

Pat Garrett undertook the capture in October, 1880, and on Dec. 20 he surrounded the Kid and his band in a deserted house near Stinking Springs. After a siege lasting most of the day the outlaws' ammunition was exhausted. Billy the Kid surrendered. He and his four followers, surrounded by a great force of armed men, were taken to Las Vegas and thence to Santa Fe for safe keeping.

An array of indictments charging murder confronted him. He was tried on one indictment and acquitted, then tried on another and convicted. He carried himself throughout with sneering defiance. After he had been sentenced to hang Garrett took him to Fort Stanton, near Lincoln. Two deputies armed with Winchesters were assigned to guard him in the temporary jail in the Murphy & Dolan store building.

In some mysterious fashion the Kid possessed himself of a revolver, shot down his guards, seized their weapons and appeared at the window. When another guard appeared the prisoner riddled his body with buckshot. Then he called to an old man on the plaza to bring him a file. Filing off one of his shackles, he called for a horse. One was brought, and he escaped.

For nearly three months after that Billy the Kid led a fugitive life. Garrett dogged him patiently and finally got wind of his hiding place—the ranch of Peter Maxwell, near Fort Sumner. It was nearly midnight when Garrett and two deputies quietly approached the Maxwell hacienda. Garrett crept into the room where Maxwell was sleeping. Softly awakening the sleeper, he questioned him concerning the whereabouts of the Kid.

At that moment the hunted youth sprang into the room, calling out in Spanish, "Quien va?" ("Who comes there?") It was Billy. He was unarmed, and as he reached for his rifle Garrett shot him. The body of William Bonney (Billy the Kid) was buried in the military cemetery at Fort Stanton July 15, 1881. His age at the time of his death was twenty-one years seven months. There his body is today, though in later years a corpse was exhibited throughout the west as that of the famous young outlaw.—Harper's Weekly.

None Left Alive.

"An orator," said one of our statesmen, "was addressing an assemblage of the people. He recounted the people's wrongs. Then he passionately cried:

"'Where are America's great men? Why don't they take up the cudgel in our defense? In the face of our manifold wrongs why do they remain cold, immovable, silent?'

"'Because they're all cast in bronze!' shouted a cynic in the rear."

Bucolic Humor.

"Hiram, why don't you speak to that city gal out there a-sittin' on the grass with her back up agin your 'No Trespassing' sign?"

"Mandy, that young woman is beneath my notice."—Boston Transcript.

But Not the "One."

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband had $100,000 when I married him. Mrs. Doyle—How much has he now? Mrs. Hoyle—Oh, he has most of the ciphers left!—Bohemian.

The Whale's Blow.

Porpoise—What is the whale blowing about? Dogfish—Oh, he got so many notices for his feat in swallowing Jonah he's been blowing ever since.—Exchange.

Progress is the real cure for an overestimate of ourselves.—Macdonald.

FELL DEAD IN COMPANION'S ARMS.

Emanuel Fye and Josiah C. Rossman Start Early Tuesday Morning for a Day's Butchering and the Former Dies on the Way.

A sad death occurred Tuesday morning near Penns Cave, when Emanuel Fye died in the arms of his companion, Josiah C. Rossman, near the residence of Harvey B. Hough. Mr. Fye and Mr. Rossman had been engaged by Mr. Hough to assist him in butchering, and on the way there the former stopped at Mr. Rossman's house, and the two started off together, Mr. Fye being apparently in good spirits and physical condition. The two did not go far until Mr. Fye complained of severe pains on his breast He sat down, and in a few moments he again continued toward their destination. On the way he became very weak, great drops of sweat oozing from his body. As they reached a point near the Hough home, Mr. Fye collapsed, and when Mr. Rossman came to a full realization of what was transpiring, he found his companion dying in his arms. He called, and some of the members of the Hough family heard him, and went to the rescue. The man was carried into the house, but life had left its temporal abode.

Mr. Fye, on his next birthday in May, would have attained the age of fifty-nine years.

Funeral services will be held at the house, on the Tibbens homestead, Friday morning, 9 o'clock; interment at Centre Hall, where services will be held in the Lutheran church by Rev. B. F. Bieber.

There survives the deceased a widow, nee Julia A. Meyer, and the following children: Mrs. William H. Homan, Centre Hall; Mrs. Charles Stover, Spring Mills; Harry E. Fye, Centre Hall; Minnie, at home; Mrs. Edward Jamison, Spring Mills.

Mr. Fye was a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years lived on the farms now owned by E. M. Huyett and Mrs. F. O. Bairfoot, near Centre Hall.

LEVI CONSER.

Levi Conser, for many years a resident of Loganton, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John A. Marshall, in Lock Haven. He was born in Lycoming county in 1819, and in 1822 with his father moved to Rebersburg. At the age of nineteen he opened a tailor shop in Loganton; then he engaged in the mercantile business in Loganton and Logans Mills. Later he became a lumberman in Dunnstown, but during the panic of 1857 he returned to Sugar Valley and began farming on the farm of his father-in law, Anthony Kleckner. In 1863 he again opened a store in Loganton, and continued the business for twenty-five years.

Deceased is survived by four sons and four daughters, as follows: C. W. Conser, Williamsport; C. C. Conser, Ridgway; Prof. H. M. Conser, of Orono University, Maine; Dr. T. C. Conser, Sunbury; Mrs. John A. Marshall and Mrs. Lucretia Yoxheimer, Lock Haven, Mrs. George W. Bell, St. Joseph, Mo., and Mrs. Amelia Reynolds, Topeka, Kans. Mr. Conser was married a second time to Mrs. Bright, who also preceded him to the grave.

JACOB RUNKLE.

Jacob Runkle, for many years a resident of Bellefonte, but late of Youngstown, Ohio, died at his home Saturday, from heart trouble and dropsy.

The deceased was born in Penns Valley, and was aged fifty-nine years, nine months, eighteen days. He was the son of Samuel Runkle. For many years he was a traveling salesman and at one time kept a green grocery in Bellefonte.

He was married to Miss Margaret Coan who with the following children survives: William, Joseph, Lee, Charles and Mary, all of Youngstown

He also leaves two brothers and two sisters, namely, John L., of Tusseyville; Samuel L, of Centre Hall; Mrs. Jerry Condo, of Spring Mills, and Miss Elizabeth A., Centre Hall.

The remains were brought to Bellefonte Tuesday morning and buried in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. McArdle officiated.

WILLIAM REED.

William Reed, of Reedsville, died from injuries received by being struck by a coal car. By contract Mr. Reed unloads the coal at Burnham, and it was while shifting cars the accident happened.

Mr. Reed is survived by a widow, nee Kate Wion, sister of Daniel Wion and Mrs. Harry Swabb, in this place Some years ago Mr. Reed was employed in the Centre Hall roller mills.

Isaiah E. Harr, of Philipsburg, died Monday evening of last week as the result of a ruptured blood vessel at the base of the brain. He was born in Maryland and was seventy-one years old. Thirty-two years ago he located in Philipsburg, where he has lived ever since. His wife died twelve years ago, but four sons and five daughters survive.

Mrs. Frances A. Bratton, wife of Perry M. Bratton, of Bradford, and a sister of Mrs. Anna Ayers, of Philipsburg, died at her home at the former place of apoplexy, aged fifty-four years. She formerly lived at Warriorsmark. A son and a daughter, two sisters and a brother survive.

A Fire Averted.

Things are never quite as bad as they might have been. This was especially the case with M. N. Miller, tenant on the Grove farm, along Sinking Creek, on butchering day. A peculiar roaring was heard, and when the attention of Mr. Miller was called to what was supposed to be the roaring of a fire in the chimney, he suspected something wrong, and on looking over the buildings saw the roof of the wash house ablaze. He at once mounted the roof, and a portion of the barrel and a half of water on the premises was judiciously used, with the result that the flames were extinguished. Several square feet of the roof had already burned, and while Mr. Miller was battling the flames at one place, several other portions of the roof took fire, but these flames too were soon extinguished In a very short space of time the fire would have gained such headway that the water supply on hand would not have been sufficient to combat it. These buildings are along Sinking Creek, but true to name the water in the creek sinks above the Grove farm when the stream is low, and this condition accounts for the very meagre supply of water at the time of the fire.

Candidates File Accounts.

Under a law passed a few years ago by the state legislature all candidates for public office must file accounts of campaign expenses. The sums named as expended follow:

Congress—	Barclay	$5362 10
	Walker	5670 14
Recorder—	Brown	252 40
	Musser	159 51
Treasurer—	Fink	302 3.
	Miller	464 (5
Register—	Tuten	179 43
	Weaver	364 85
Sheriff—	Hurley	404 55
	Smith	394 19
Legislature—	Meyer	281 89
	Taylor (Not filed.)	

Commissioners—Zimmerman, $116.75; Woodring, $99.43; Dunlap, $64.54; Weaver, $80 40.

The candidates for coroner and auditors expended less than $50, each.

LOCALS.

Ladies' sample gun metal shoes, $1 98 at Yeagers

Mrs. Terressa Stover, of Millheim, is the guest of Mrs. F. P. Geary, while Mr. Geary was off on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. James Rice, of near State College, was in Centre Hall Tuesday, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Kerlin.

The Ohio local option law, under which half of the state is "dry," was sustained by a lengthy opinion by Judge Duncan, of Findlay.

Information without details was received here that Mrs. Fischer, wife of Dr. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, on Thanksgiving day fell, and since has been confined to bed.

Five hogs killed by Charles D. Bartholomew Monday morning weighed 1960 pounds. They were a fine lot, and just fell forty pounds short of the weight estimated by the owner.

Word from Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, is to the effect that Mrs. F. M. Crawford, of Bellefonte, is improving rapidly. Mention of a serious operation was made in the last issue of the Reporter.

George W. Sweeney, who was stricken with paralysis the latter part of last week while at the home of Perry H. Luse, is improving somewhat, although he is yet suffering considerably from the effects of the malady.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Helen Romelia Van Pelt, of this place, and John Daniel Smithgall, now located at Austin. The wedding, which will be a brilliant affair, is to take place at the residence of Col. J. L. Spangler, uncle of the bride, in Bellefonte, the evening of December 22nd, at six o'clock.

Howard Zeigler, who for the past year was the tenant on the John Q. A Kennedy farm, west of Centre Hall, has leased the John Olwine farm, near Axe Mann, and will move there in the spring. His mother, Mrs. Lydia Zeigler, and two sisters, who constitute the Zeigler family, will, of course, also go with Mr. Zeigler.

One day last week J. T. Potter and a young dehorned bull got into a mix up in which affair Mr. Potter came out at the little end of the horn. He and Daniel Calihan were making preparations to tie up the animal for the first time, and just as the tee of the chain was about to be inserted in the ring, the bull threw his head around and struck Mr. Potter above the bridge of the nose, felling him to the ground. The wound, though very painful, proved not to be of a serious character, all of which was good luck for him.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bailey, of Pine Grove Mills, are almost heartbroken over the death of their only child, John Krebs Bailey, aged ten months, who died last Thursday after five day's illness from inflammation of the bowels.

Donald, the two months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guisewhite, died at their home in Bellefonte of infantile trouble.

LOCALS

Come and see our Christmas goods, C. P. Longs.

The Potter-Earhart sale amounted to over $1,500.

Mrs. D. K. Geiss has been confined to bed during the past week.

Men's $6.00 14 inch high moose hide shoes reduced to $3 75 at Yeagers.

R. Bower Holter, local editor of the Bellefonte Daily News, is critically ill.

Tuesday morning a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alexander, near Old Fort.

Mrs. John Geary and granddaughter, Edna Krape, made a trip to Sunbury to visit friends recently.

Recorder-elect William H. Brown appointed as deputy recorder Walter Armstrong, of Bellefonte.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Heckman, living on the Spear Burrell farm, near Penn Hall.

Mrs. John Frazier is assisting to care for Mrs. Harriet Frazier, who makes her home with David Rimmey, at Pleasant Gap.

The announcement of an entertainment by the Mission Band connected with the United Evangelical church, has been recalled.

Thomas Boal will move from the Penns Cave farm to the George Woods farm, owned by the John Grove estate, near Spring Mills.

James C. Condo, the Penn Hall carriage builder, who had been seriously ill from pneumonia for ten days or more, is improving somewhat. Although very weak his condition is such that recovery is looked for.

After a period covering almost a year in which time he was among a corps of mining surveyors doing work in Indiana and other western states, John Freeman returned to his home near Spring Mills last week to spend the holidays.

The cattle plague is something like the Irishman's flea—now you have it stamped out, and now you haven't. It leaps over one block of counties to develop in another. It is here today and there tomorrow. But sharp-eyed persistence will get the better of it by and by.

Almost all the hogs killed for private use or put on the market this fall were light in weight. The high prices paid last fall for dressed pork induced owners to fatten and kill every hog of marketable size, leaving for the 1908 crop nothing but small pigs. The greater part of the hogs offered this fall were bred within the present year.

After taking a brief rest from a strenuous hunting trip in the Seven Mountains with the Bradfords, Dr. J. K. Hosterman went to Ford City, Armstrong county, where he will again engage in the practice of medicine and dealing in real estate, He was formerly located there, and had not parted with all his interests on leaving a year or more ago.

Adam Neese, of near Millheim, will become the tenant on the J. C. Rossman farm, east of Penns Cave. Mr. Rossman will make sale of his farm stock, and move into the dwelling on the farm, located on the west of the regular farm buildings. Mr. Neese formerly lived on the Bruss farm, east of Centre Hall, and is a good, all 'round man and farmer.

H. G. Strohmeier believes in rushing things to completion, and carried that idea into effect in building a dwelling house at State College. It is not long since ground was broken for the foundation, and now a tenant occupies a completed house. The structure is three stories high, brick cased, with all modern improvements. The lumber, which is said to have been the finest worked in that town for a long time, came from South Carolina.

Although the steers recently purchased by Messrs. E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall; James C. Gilliland, of Oak Hall Station, and Struble, of Zion, were shipped from Chicago, Dr. Pearson and an assistant made an examination of the cattle recently, and declared them whole and sound. The steers in the possession of Mr. Huyett are a fine lot, and he is now assured that the attention given them and feed consumed by them will not be for naught.

Marriage Licenses

Elmer Foust, Spring Mills
Jennie S. Barger, Spring Mills

Charles T. Kerstetter, Milmont
Mary R. Holderman, State College

Charles T. Ripka, Spring Mills
Nora M. Lingle, Spring Mills

Arthur C. Dorman, Nittany
Edna Pifer, Jacksonville

Jesse E. Pennington, Benore
Mable M Murtorff, Benore

C. F. Gochmaner, East Pittsburg
Margaret L. Brachbill, Bellefonte

Red Cross Stamp Purchasers.

Red Cross Christmas stamps were purchased at the Reporter office by those whose names are appended. This all for charity:

Rev. B. F. Bieber, Centre Hall
B. D. Brisbin "
W. Gross Mingle "
Roy White "
Ralph Dinges "
Lester Baird "
Carrie Bell Emerick "
Dr. D. M. Wolf, Spring Mills

Men's calf leather boots, $3.00 at Yeagers.

Georges Valley.

Joseph Sult is assisting Samuel Stitzer in his blacksmith shop, at Spring Mills

Charles Ripka and lady drove to Millheim one day last week.

W. H. Gobble purchased a new Empress sausage stuffer.

Miss Ruth Wagner will make her home with her sister, Mrs. Elmer Stump, west of Old Fort, this winter.

Wm. T. Lingle is keeping house on his farm, near the Mountain church

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stump visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, in this valley.

Harry Wagner is hauling wood for James Foust.

Miss Jennie Decker spent last Thursday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Matter.

F. M. Ackerman is improving his property by erecting a new fence around the yard.

Elmer D. Foust and Maynard L. Barger were to Millheim last Monday.

J. C. Reeder took seven large porkers to Mifflin county. F. W. Zettle assisted him to convey them to market.

Robert Finkle, who had been ill, is able to be out again.

Calvin Finkle, of Spring Mills, moved his stave mill from the north to the south side of the valley, one mile east of the Locust Grove church. The mill has been in operation for a few weeks.

The calithumpians surrounded the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Barger to do honor to their daughter, Mrs. Elmer D. Foust, and her husband who had recently been married.

John I. Foust, of Mifflin county, visited his sisters, Mrs. J. C. Reeder and Miss Sadie Foust.

Rev. B. F. Bieber preached a good sermon to a large audience in the Georges Valley church Sunday.

The Georges Valley Sunday school will elect officers for the coming year next Sunday morning. A good attendance is desired.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gobble and little daughter Mary left Monday morning for Altoona, where they will visit friends for some time.

Mrs. James Barger and son, L. M. Barger, made a trip to Sour Valley for a few days last week.

The Locust Grove Sunday school will give a Christmas entertainment.

Rev. Sechrist opened a series of meetings in the United Evangelical church, at Egg Hill, Monday night.

Communion services were fairly well attended Tuesday evening. Presiding Elder J. C. Reesser delivered a very able sermon.

Thursday evening the Locust Grove Sunday-school was called together by Superintendent Barger to arrange for the Christmas entertainment. Quite a number were present.

Elmer Foust and Miss Jennie Barger were quietly married at the United Evangelical parsonage at Spring Mills by Rev. H. A. Snook, Thursday evening of last week. When they returned to the home of the bride the young couple were tendered a rousing serenading for two hours, when the bride and groom appeared. The couple were heartily congratulated, and then the groom treated.

Charles Ripka and Miss Nora Lingle were married recently. A squad of Decker Valley boys serenaded them.

Oak Hall.

Mrs. Elmer Campbell and Miss Luella Ross, of Linden Hall, and Miss Margaret Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg, were guests at Sunny Hillside on Saturday.

Mrs. Ada Benner visited at the home of Samuel Kreamer, near Rock.

The many friends of Mrs. Frank B. Homan will be sorry to learn that she is again confined to bed on account of illness.

Samuel Campbell and wife are moving to Shiloh this week.

Austin Dale and daughter, Miss Ella, went to Altoona, on Tuesday, to attend State Grange.

Rev. A. A. Black, of Boalsburg, was a caller in town last week.

Luther Dale, of Pleasant Gap, spent several hours in Oak Hall on Monday.

A number of people from about town attended the Potter sale.

Ladies' felt slippers, 65c at Yeagers.

Throat Coughs

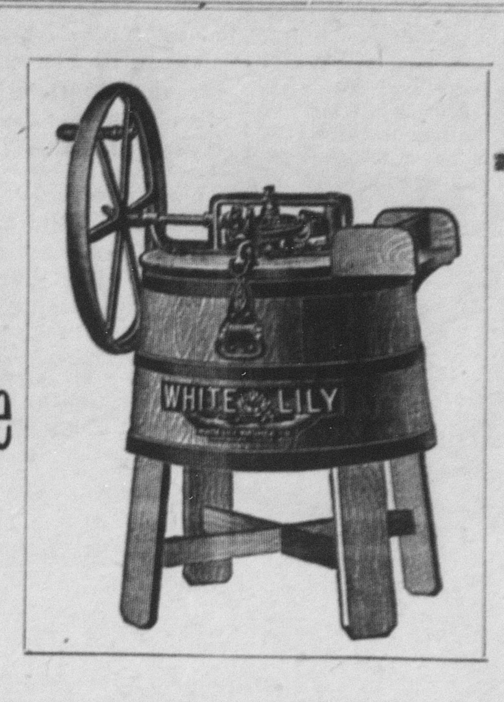
Ask your doctor about these throat coughs. He will tell you how deceptive they are. A tickling in the throat often means serious trouble ahead. Better explain your case carefully to your doctor, and ask him about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's

We publish our formulas
We banish alcohol from our medicines
We urge you to consult your doctor

Who makes the best liver pills? The J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass. They have been making Ayer's Pills for over sixty years. If you have the slightest doubt about using these pills, ask your doctor. Do as he says, always.

—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—



DO YOU NEED A Washing Machine?

Get the White Lily.

SOLD ON THIRTY DAYS TRIAL

We shall not waste time telling you that it does the washing while you sit at ease, but wish you to note this. It is the highest speed machine on the market, has a 22-inch wheel which keeps up the speed with little effort. Has strong gearing, Louisiana Cypress tub, and is nicely stained and varnished.

A 5-YEAR GUARANTEE AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS
Replacing free of charge any part giving out with ordinary usage.

Sold on 30 Days Trial. Price, $7.50

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Rearick's Furniture Store

Send for Catalogue which tells you all about them.

Centre Hall, Penn'a

I HAVE A NICE LINE OF

...Work and Dress Shirts...

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WINTER UNDERWEAR

For Men & Boys. Ladies' & Children's Underwear
AT VERY LOW PRICES

F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

Holiday Goods. . . .

We have on hand the finest display of Holiday Goods we have ever had. Our China and Jap corner was never more complete than this season.

FINE LINENS, Napkins, Towels, Dolies, Side Board Covers and Table Covers.

A Christmas Gift to please all your friends.

COME AND SEE

H. F. ROSSMAN

Spring Mills - - - Penn.

BRILLIANT SPARKLING CLEAR

No smoke, no soot, no flicker.
No "frosted" chimneys, no charred wicks.
Burns out clean with a big, round, steady, white flame to the last drop without readjusting wick.

"Family Favorite" LAMP OIL

Best light for the eyes.
Does away with every lamp trouble. Costs no more than inferior tank wagon oil.
Almost every dealer has it. Inquire.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO.,
Independent Refiners
PITTSBURG, - - PA.

Also makers of Waverly Special Auto Oil and Waverly Gasolines.

SEPARATOR OIL.--The use of your cream separator may be prolonged by using none but the best oil to be had.

The DeLaval Hand Separator Oil

is not the "as good as" kind, but the best oil on the market. The price is no more than that asked for other and inferior oils. No matter what the make of your machine, use the DeLaval Hand Separator Oil.

Sold in any quanity by

D. W. BRADFORD,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Colyer.

Mrs. Calvin Bodtorf and Mrs. Stuart Jordan visited at the A. J. Weaver home Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Sallie A. Horner and Mrs. James Horner visited friends at Peru during the week.

Ralph Rickert moved into the Geo. Spangler residence, recently bought by Wm. Rockey.

A number of scholars from the Tussey Sink school visited the Colyer school Friday afternoon.

James Swabb, believing it to be unsafe for man to be alone, took unto himself a wife. The members of the Order of Daddies are very sorry that they lost one of their members and had to pay him his pension.

Raymond Smith and J. J. Jordan are both improving, and are able to be about again.

Mrs. Edward Kline's daughter, of Howard, is at present visiting here.

J. Y. Glasgow, president of the loafing association at Colyer, called for five minutes rough house Saturday night. The lights being blown out, the president received a shower of frozen oranges. After all was over he was found hiding behind Copenhaver's barn, and all he could say was, "Keep away, boys, there is trouble on board."

LOCALS.

Ladies' and gents' mufflers, C. P. Longs.

Rockers suitable for Christmas presents, $1.39 at C. P. Longs.

George Swabb, of Linden Hall, is in a very delicate condition. He is some eighty years old, and is generally broken down. His recovery is regarded as doubtful among his friends.

During the past week Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of Centre Hall, entertained Mrs. Martha Wilson, of Altoona; Misses Leonore and Helen Potter, daughters of John F. Potter, Esq., of Milesburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Furey, of Bellefonte.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has closed a $30,000,000 contract to electrify its lines from Rochelle to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, New York; thence by tunnel under the East River to Astoria; then on to Long Island City, with another East River tunnel and subway to a huge passenger station, to be constructed at Fourth and Lexington Avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, New York.

In a stirring speech to the delegates of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America the Rev. Charles Stelzle, of New York, declared that the churches must look after the religious and moral welfare of immigrants in order to prevent the onward march of socialism.

Freed from Spindle Rock, at the western entrance of Buzzards Bay, where she had been impaled for 10 weeks, the United States cruiser Yankee again sank in six fathoms near what is known as the Sand Spit while being towed to port for repairs.

Formal notice of a contest before the Congressional Committee on Elections of the Sixty-first Congress in the Tenth Massachusetts district has been served on Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell, Democrat.

Discouraged, it is said, over financial troubles former Mayor Adolphus Seebohn, of Pomeroy, O., shot himself in the head at a hotel in Gallipolis, and died instantly.

After three days' effort at Toledo a jury is still lacking in the case of Harvey Hazel, the 17-year-old matricide, under indictment for murder in the first degree.

Capt. John C. McLean, 67 years old, who saved a ferryboat laden with scores of passengers during the St. Louis tornado of 1896, died in East St. Louis.

While the official count of the vote of Oklahoma was being made an error of 1,500 votes was discovered, the revision reducing Bryan's plurality to 11,848.

J. J. Juesserand, ambassador of France to the United States, unveiled a bronze memorial tablet at Newark to the memory of Andre Marie Ampere.

Henry Bose, a salesman, employed by an electric company, died in his room at San Francisco under circumstances that indicate he was the victim of poison.

Roy Van Housen, formerly a bookkeeper of the wrecked People's National Bank of Franklinville, N. Y., was sentenced by Judge Hazel in the United States District Court to five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

John D. Archbold testified that after the Standard Oil Company was ordered dissolved by the courts of Ohio is moved to New Jersey as the state having the "most reasonable" corporation laws.

John T. Jenkins, Jr., formerly president of the Jenkins Trust Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found not guilty of appropriating to his own use $50,000 of the funds of the institution.

Robert F. Maddox was elected mayor of Atlanta, Ga., over James G. Woodward, after an exciting campaign in which the character of Woodward was an issue.

A jewelry store in Pittsburg was robbed while hundreds of persons were in the street. The robber was pursued and captured, and the jewelry recovered.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was opened in Philadelphia with hundreds of delegates from 30 religiou bodies present.

The American Mining Congress will urge the establishment of a bureau of mines in connection with the Department of the Interior.

Burglars blew open the vault in the First National Bank of Pepperill, Mass., secured $14,000 and escaped in an automobile.

Margaret Illington, who has been appearing in "The Thief," is obliged to retire from the stage owing to ill health.

Foreign

The steam lightship Mangonita, first of the fleet of tenders and lightships that sailed from New York September 21 on voyage to the Pacific Coast, arrived at Valparaiso.

The militant section of the suffragettes of London indulged in a fierce demonstration against David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer.

Seven men perished by the sinking of a barge owned by the Barrett Manufacturing Company, of Boston, off the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

A Chinese imperial edict pledges the throne to continue the policy inaugurated by the late Emperor Kuang-Hsu, and especially the program which provides for the granting of a constitution at the end of nine years.

The Canadian Iron Corporation, Limited, capitalization $8,000,000, is the title of a new corporation which has taken over a number of iron plants in Canada, and will operate them under a joint management.

The captain of the British schooner Lady Kensington has arrived at St. Vincent, and reports that his vessel was seized by Venezuelan officials.

The American delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which is to open at Santiago, Chile, the last part of this month, are being entertained in Buenos Ayres, at a series of banquets and receptions.

A night of terror in Port au Prince, Haiti, followed the taking of the capital by the revolutionists, but the new authorities succeeded in restoring quiet after the troops had killed 12 men.

Germany and the United States have arranged for a two-cent postal rate, to go into effect at the beginning of the year.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM RATES

Will Be a Feature of the Tariff Bill.

TILTS ENLIVEN THE HEARING.

Colonel Mulhall Breaks Into the Discussion to Tell About Van Cleve's Trouble With His Labor—Dingley Law Assailed as the Creator of Trusts—Leather Trade.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Schedules in the new tariff bill will provide maximum and minimum rates of duty. That was the substance of a statement made by Chairman Payne at the session of the Ways and Means Committee.

Judge Taft has also advised that the new bill take that form, instead of having fixed rates of duty as has been the rule in tariff laws of the past. With maximum and minimum rates the United States will be in a position to make concessions to a foreign nation that favor this country in tariff matters.

Most of the session was occupied by H. E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association in a denunciation of the Dingley law as the creator and supporter of trusts. He said, however, that he did not speak for the association.

Miles declared that the law "infinitely wronged" the consumer, was, in some respects, a blow in the face of labor, injured the independent, "non-trustified" manufacturer and gave the farmer a stone labeled bread. He charged that the bill legislated $25,000,000 annually from the pockets of the people into the treasury of the Standard Oil Company and gave the Steel Trust control of the market in this country, with the result that through exorbitant prices it was driving independent manufacturers to the wall.

There were exchanges of shots on facts at issue between Mr. Miles and Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, the radical protectionist of the committee, at the start, but when Mr. Miles had been pounding along for five or six hours in a continuous assault on the steel schedules he was doing so with less resistance.

LYNCHBURG DRY BY 195 MAJORITY

1,958 Votes Cast Amid Great Excitement, But No Disorder.

Lynchburg (Special).—By a majority of 195 out of 1,958 votes, Lynchburg elected to do away with the licensed liquor saloon, and, unless a contest should intervene, the 34 saloons, 1 wholesale house and 3 beer agencies will go out of business.

The followers of the Antisaloon League, by and through whom the fight was made against license, are jubilant.

It became apparent early in the forenoon that the "wets" could not win, and from that time their leaders worked as though they knew they were already defeated. This, however, did not cause them to cease, and the trojanic efforts were maintained until the city clock struck 5.

The Antisaloon League carried every ward and three of the seven precincts. The three precincts carried by the license advocates aggregated only 23 majority. The vote was not as large as expected, some voters evidently remaining away from the polls, and some are reported to have paired off. In addition to this fully 500 recently registered voters were prevented from voting by a decision of the judges, which decision was to conduct the election under the Ward law, which is in the Supreme Court of Appeals, being attacked as to its constitutionality.

NO HOUSE FOR EVANS!

"Fighting Bob" Declines Gift From People Of Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal. (Special).—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, does not desire the people of Los Angeles or any other place to make him a present of a house, or anything else.

Following the admiral's tentative acceptance of a position as chairman of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Harbor Company, a friend addressed a letter to Admiral Evans, asking his views regarding the possible presentation of a house to him by admiring friends in Los Angeles. In response the Admiral declined the gift fully and finally.

REQUISITION REFUSED.

Upright Life For Seven Years Saves Alleged Forger.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—Governor Mead, who refused to honor requisition papers for the return to New Jersey of Elliott A. Archer, wanted in Newark on the charge of forgery to the amount of $70,000, ordered Archer released from custody.

This decision was reached on the plea of Archer's attorneys that he had been here seven years and was leading an upright life, and that it was a matter of civil debt, in which the Newark authorities were trying to force collection.

Emperor And Premier Clash.

Vienna (Special).—Emperor Franz Josef sent a message to Marquis Pallavincini, Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, not to withdraw from his post as a protest against the Turkish boycott against Austria. The order amounts almost to a dispute between the Emperor and Baron von Aerenthal, his foreign minister, who had ordered Pallavincini to leave Constantinople, at least temporarily, in an effort to check the boycott.

JERSEY CITY BOY TURNS TO STONE

A Case of Sclerema Neonatorum Discovered.

New York (Special).—One of the most remarkable medical cases on record, in which the limbs of a baby six weeks old have turned to stone, was reported at the meeting of the Hudson County Medical Society, in Jersey City, by Dr. Karl H. Goldstone, of 279 York Street, Jersey City, who has charge of the children's clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital in this city.

The child so appalingly afflicted is Benjamin Gordon, whose parents live at 310 East One Hundredth Street. Dr. Goldstone reported to his colleagues that the child's limbs had now become almost entirely as hard as stone after gradually solidifying since its birth.

The disease which is bringing about this is known to science as sclerema neonatorum, a very rare ailment. The child has been removed to the children's clinic at Mount Sinai Hospital, where it is under close observation by physicians.

The reading of the report created a stir among the medical men, as there are only eight known similar cases, according to Dr. Goldstone, on record.

According to Dr. Goldstone, four days after the child's birth its mother noticed an unnatural hardness in its feet and hands, which gradually spread upward in the legs and arms, until, two weeks after its birth, the limbs up to the knees and elbows were amazingly hard and cold. Otherwise the infant has been in apparent good health, giving very little trouble, feeding regularly and having no apparent trouble in digesting its food.

The hardness kept spreading until a few days ago, when it was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital. The arms and legs right up to the trunk of the body were hard as rock and stone cold. Moreover, Dr. Goldstone reports that its little face was also hardening, as though a flinty mask were being drawn slowly down over its forehead. The cheeks were already beginning to stiffen up when the treatment was commenced. The child is the subject of constant study by physicians at the hospital.

ARE BONES OF GIANTS.

Moundbuilders Had Peculiar Heads.

Wheeling, W. V. (Special).—Prof. E. L. Lively and J. L. Williamson, of Friendly, have made an examination of the giant skeletons found by children playing near that town. The femur and vertebrae were found to be in a remarkable state of preservation and showed the persons to be of enormous stature. The skeletons ranged in height from 7 feet 6 inches down to 6 feet 7 inches. The skulls found are of peculiar formation. The forehead is low and slopes back gradually, while the back part of the head is very prominent, much more so than the skulls of people living at the present day. The legs are exceedingly long and the bones unusually large. The finding of the skeletons has created a great deal of interest and the general impression is that the bones are the remains of the people who built the mounds, the largest in the country being located at Moundsville, Marshall County.

DEATH IN A BLIZZARD.

Seventeen Lives Lost In Storm Off Newfoundland Coast.

St. John's, N. F. (Special).—Seventeen persons have perished in the storm which has lashed the Newfoundland coast of 48 hours. In all, 10 fishing vessels have gone ashore, most of them breaking into fragments on the rocks. The victims of the gale were members of the crew of three of these craft. The fishermen were all residents of Newfoundland fishing villages.

The storm began Tuesday evening and developed into a blizzard. A northerly gale caught many small schooners and sloops off the coast, and in scudding for harbor before the blast many of the crews lost their bearings in the thick storm.

Pacific Railroads Guilty.

Salt Lake, Utah (Special).—"Guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the United States District Court here before which the Union Pacific Railroad, the Union Pacific Coal Company, the Oregon Short Line Railway, Everett Buckingham and J. M. Moore have been on trial for alleged conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce and thereby violating the laws of the United States.

Anarchist To Be Deported.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Judge David P. Dyer, in the Federal District Court, sustained an order of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus, directing that Samuel Bachmann be deported to his old home in England for preaching anarchistic teachings on the streets of Belleville, Ill.

Bookkeeper Lowden Sentenced.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Edmond C. Lowden, former bookkeeper of the Provident Savings Bank, of this city, who was arrested in Baltimore on a charge of embezzling $5,000 from that institution, was sentenced to the reformatory on an indeterminate sentence.

Robbers Beat Frail Woman.

Chicago (Special).—Two robbers walked into the house of A. Vanderkloot, in the North Shore suburb of Lake Bluff, and beat and kicked Mrs. Vanderkloot, a frail woman of 55 years, into insensibility, and then ransacked the house for diamonds which they supposed to be there. Failing to find the diamonds the men appropriated $65 in money and several pieces of silverware and walked away, leaving their victim unconscious.

STEAMER LOST WHOLE CREW PERISH

The Soo City Goes Down With All Hands on Board.

WRECKED BY A FIERCE STORM.

From Eighteen to Twenty-eight Men Said to Have Perished With the Ill-fated Ship—Wreckage Washed Up at St. Johns Is the First Evidence of the Catastraphe.

LOSS OF THE SOO CITY.

The steamer Soo City, bound from Michigan City to New Orleans, was wrecked off Newfoundland Coast.

Capt. John G. Dillon was in command of the boat.

He, with more than eighteen other men, went down with the ship.

The steamer was of 485 tons net and was valued at $35,000.

The vessel had been used as an excursion boat on the lake for more than twenty years.

Captain Dillon leaves a widow and three children.

St. Johns, N. F. (Special).—Wreckage which has come ashore at Cape Ray leaves little room for doubt that the sturdy little steamer Soo City, which for 20 years plied as an excursion vessel on the great lakes, went down with her crew in the midst of the gale that lashed the Newfoundland Coast for two days. The steamer was in command of Capt. John G. Dillon, of Brooklyn, who was formerly commander of the United States government transport Missouri. A wife and three small children awaited his return home. The exact number of the crew is in doubt. It is known, however, that no less than 18 men were on board, and it has been reported that the crew was recently increased to 28 men.

Going To Gulf.

The Soo City was recently sold by the Indiana Transportation Company to Felix Jackson, of Velasco, Tex., and was being taken to New Orleans, where it had been planned to put her in service between that city and Texan ports. She carried no passengers. She was to be first overhauled in New York and for that purpose had been consigned to Agent T. H. Franklin, of New York.

The Soo City sailed from Michigan City on November 1, and reached Ogdensburg, N. Y., November 11. At that port she took on coal and added four men to her crew. Up to that time the steamer was in charge of Capt. F. V. Dority, of Milwaukee, but at Ogdensburg the command was turned over to Captain Dillon. She was last reported at Quebec, November 14. A week later, when nothing had been heard, much anxiety was felt, and on Wednesday last the vessel was listed by the Maritime Exchange among the missing.

Today a deck cabin and fittings and 16 life-preservers came ashore. These all bore the name Soo City or other marks identifying them as belonging to the lake steamer. During the day life buoys, deck boards and other gear unquestionably belonging to the steamer were washed in.

Victory For Bonaparte.

Boston (Special).—The certificate of Attorney General Bonaparte requesting that the case of the United States government to compel the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to relinquish its holding of stock of the Boston and Maine Railroad be expedited, was granted by three judges of the United States Circuit Court and the contention of the attorneys of the railroad that the expediting act is unconstitutional was overruled.

Austrian Crisis Rumor.

London (Special).—A circumstantial rumor flashed through the Stock Exchange just before the closing, that Baron Von Lexa Aehrenthal had resigned the portfolio of the ministry of foreign affairs in Austria. Confirmation was lacking, and it could not be obtained in time to have any serious effect on the stock markets. Otherwise there had been a sharp rally.

Steel Mills Reopen.

Chicago (Special).—After an idleness of 13 months, the old open hearth department of the Illinois Steel Company plant at South Chicago was reopened and 1,000 men resumed work. Preparations are making to open five other blast furnaces.

DOINGS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Representative James R. Mann, of Chicago, has polled the Republican members-elect of the next House of Representatives on their choice for speaker and has received replies from about two-thirds of them, nearly all favoring J. G. Cannon.

Cattle barons whose ranches in the West are gradually being cut up for agricultural purposes are investigating Mexican lands with regard to the advtanges they offer for the raising of cattle.

This country now exports shoes and boots far in excess in value over those exported by any other country, although the number of pairs is not so great as those exported by the United Kingdom.

Postmaster General Meyer announced that the President had reappointed Mrs. Helen Longstreet, widow of General Longstreet, as postmistress at Gainesville, Ga.

It is understood in Washington that Representative Burton, of Ohio, can be Secretary of the Treasury under Taft if he will accept. His preference, however, is Foraker's seat in the United States Senate.

Governor Magoon, of Cuba, had a talk with Secretary Wright with reference to the best method of bringing back the American troops now stationed on the island.

THEY WILL MAINTAIN THE OPEN DOOR

American-Japanese Declaration Made Public.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The notes exchanged between the United States and Japan "declaring their policy in the Far East," which have been the subject of correspondence between Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira for some months, were made public at the State Department. Accompanying the declaration are two letters, one from Mr. Takahira and one from Mr. Root, the former expressing the belief that a frank avowal of the aim, policy and intention of the two countries in the Pacific would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the two nations, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, and the latter declaring that "this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the government of the United States."

Each letter, in which is included the declartion, is dated November 30, the day on which the exchanges took place.

Baron Takahira's Letter.

Some changes were made in the draft of the letters passing between Mr. Root and Mr. Takahira as originally written, copies of which had been sent to Europe. Ambassador Takahira's letter as finally drafted was as follows:

"Sir: The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighborhood, which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

(Here follow the five articles of the declaration.)

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

"K. TAKAHIRA.

"Hon. Elihu Root,
"Secretary of State."

Secretary Root's Acceptance.

Secretary Root's letter was as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, November 30, 1908.

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews defining the understanding of the two governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and as the occasion for a concise mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two governments have so frequently declared in the past.

I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two governments, embodied in the following words:

"1. It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"2. The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce of all nations in that empire.

"5. Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

ELIHU ROOT.

His Excellency,
Baron Kogoro Takahira,
Japanese Ambassador.

Carrie Nation Abroad.

Dundee, Scotland (Special).—Carrie Nation, of saloon-wrecking fame, began her antiliquor crusade here, making visits to several drinking resorts. She has left her hatchet home, and merely approaches the barman and demands to see the license. After she has perused it, she points her index finger at him and speaks against the drink evil.

Mrs. Nation expects to make a systematic campaign of the cities of Scotland.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS CHURCH IS WEAK

Stirring Call For Vigorous Leadership.

IS LAGGING BEHIND THE NATION.

Deprecates Falling Off in Theological Students—Small and Narrow Minds in the Church—Declares the Times Demand Strong Men and That the Workers Are All Too Few.

New York (Special).—A letter from President Roosevelt to John R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, expressing sympathy with Mr. Mott's book, "The Future Leadership of the Church," published by the student department of the Young Men's Christian Association, was made public here. In explanation of the President's letter, dated October 12, 1908, Mr. Mott says:

"When the need, based on actual facts, of more men—the ablest and most vigorous type of men—for Christian leadership was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt and his aid was asked in bringing that need before the young men in our universities and colleges, he was greatly impressed, and without hesitation, consented to help."

President Roosevelt writes that it is a matter of grave concern that in this country there should be a tendency in the number of students at the leading graduate theological schools to fall off at the very time that the communicant membership of the church is markedly increasing. The President says he speaks not only of ministers, but of all who take part in a broad and catholic spirit in work for the essentials of Christianity.

Call For Strong Men.

The letter in part says:

"Small, narrow, one-sided men, no matter how earnest, cannot supply leaderships for the moral and religious forces which alone can redeem nations. They can do good in their own way; but in addition to them, and especially for this particular work, the strongest are needed—men of marked personality, who, to tenderness add force and grasp, show capacity for friendship, and who, to a fine character, unite an intense moral and spiritual enthusiasm.

"Particularly do we need such forces in a nation like ours, which on the one hand in many places is only just emerging from the old pioneer conditions, and which, on the other hand, has developed to a peculiar degree the tense and highly complex industrialism which is characteristic of the present age of the world. Our territories and our new states are still plastic; they are still near enough to the pioneer days to be in the formative period; and it is transcendant importance that the highest Christian ideals shall predominate and determine their civilization.

Field Of Work Is Wide.

"But it is at least as important that this should be true of the older states. Every great city calls with insistent longing for leaders able and willing to suffer and fight, to show fortitude and daring, to grapple with iron will and undaunted front, the terrible evils that grow up where men are crowded together, where life is led under a constant and feverish strain, where great wealth and biting poverty jostle one another. The service can be rendered in the ministry, as I have known it to be rendered by Protestant clergymen and Catholic priest, aye, and by Jewish rabbi, or it may be rendered by laymen, by such men as Jacob Riis, by many a man and woman I could name, who, with infinite self-devotion, with love for mankind, but with a wisdom which prevents this love from becoming hysterical or sentimental, work steadily for the uplifting of their kind.

"The field for work is very broad and very diversified, and those who work in it are all too few. Immigrants come to our shores by the million to begin here a new life. They have been torn up by the roots from their ancient associations, and such uprooting gives peculiar opportunities to the powers of evil. Every possible effort should be made, for their sake and ours, too, to supply new ties of morality, of religion, of honorable obligation as between man and man, to replace the old ties they have sundered. In the country districts, too, there is a peculiar need for the church to serve as a revivifying and social influence, and to do its part in giving broader opportunities for interest and usefulness in country life, and to do this will put a stop to the unhealthy drift toward the cities."

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

Silver sold at 47½ cents, which is the lowest price on record.

Last month $27,400,000 of bank notes were redeemed.

Bank clearings in the United States for November increased 34 per cent. over November, 1907.

H. H. Rogers' "personal" railway, the Virginia, has sold $3,750,000 5 per cent. notes to Redmond & Co.

President Nevin, of the Cobalt Central, announces that the company will declare an initial dividend this month.

J. Warren Coulston, Jr., is the Philadelphia manager of the newly organized banking firm of Hooper, Kimball & Williams, of Boston.

Receipts of the Wonder Extension for the last fiscal year were $8,162. Officers and directors are identical with those of the Nevada Wonder.

The Philadelphia officers of the Red Mountain Copper Mines, of Colorado, say that development work is going ahead rapidly. Among its other assets this company owns a railroad twenty-two miles long.

London has shipped to India an average of nearly $1,000,000 less silver each month this year than in 1907. The failure of India to buy is largely responsible for the low price of the metal.

WINGS OF A DOVE.

At sunset, when the rosy light was dying,
Far down the pathway of the west,
I saw a lonely dove in silence flying
To be at rest.

Pilgrim of air, I cried, could I but borrow
Thy wandering wings, thy freedom blest,
I'd fly away from every careful sorrow
And find my rest.

But when the dusk a filmy veil was weaving,
Back came the dove to seek her nest,
Deep in the forest where her mate was grieving—
There was true rest.

Peace, heart of mine! no longer sigh to wander;
Lose not thy life in fruitless quest,
There are no happy islands over yonder;
Come home and rest.
—Henry Van Dyke.

THE LITTLE WHITE WOOLLY DOG.

One morning, a week or so after Christmas, Jamie was whirling round and round on a stool in front of the glove counter in a large department store. His mother sat near by, trying on gloves. Jamie whirled round and round until he was so dizzy that he had to sit still and look straight ahead for a long time.

When he was quite level-headed again, it suddenly came over him with a flash what he was looking at. It was that large open way near the elevator, through which his father had taken him before Christmas, and there he had discovered—oh, it seemed like hundreds of dolls and hundreds of Teddy bears and woolly lambs and engines and tin soldiers and shaggy dogs.

Quickly Jamie jumped down from the stool and ran to the large door; but, as he entered, he was amazed, instead of long tables covered with Teddy bears and soldiers and drums and things, there were towels and piles of white stuff and bright-colored cloth. Jamie looked from one end of the room to the other. Not even so much as a Teddy bear left. He wondered where in the world they could have gone.

But yes, there was something left. Jamie spied it, just behind the counter, one little white woolly dog, just like the one he had received for Christmas. There it sat with its head cocked on one side.

As Jamie ran to it and grasped it tightly in his arms, he was surprised to see it wag its tail and try to lick his face. His little white woolly dog at home had never done that.

"Will my little white woolly dog learn to wag his tail and bark?" asked Jamie of this little white woolly dog.

Just then Jamie's mother rushed up, looking all pale and scared.

"Jamie, Jamie," she cried, "you ran away from mother," and pulled him gently to her.

Jamie dropped the little white woolly dog, which had been barking at him softly, and put his arms around his mother's neck. He was ever and ever so sorry that he had run away without telling her first where he was going, because he told me so afterwards. He knew that it was not a nice thing to do, because it makes your mother worry and worry, and she has to look for you a long time before she finds you.

I was sitting in Jamie's mother's parlor the day he told me about it from beginning to end—from his getting dizzy to how sorry he felt because his mother had to search for him all over the store, and was afraid he had been killed on the elevator.

"What was that little white woolly dog saying to you when your mother found you, Jamie?"

Jamie looked the other way and said, "Oh, nothing."

"Tell me, Jamie," I said.

"You won't tell any one," he asked.

"You know I won't, Jamie."

Jamie lowered his voice.

"You know, I asked him if my little white woolly dog would ever learn to wag his tail and bark like a real live dog."

"And what did he say?" I urged.

"He said to pierce his ears and tie a green ribbon through the hole in one ear and a yellow ribbon in the other, and that would make him see better. You know people have their ears pierced and wear earrings when they don't see very well."

"Yes," I said; "but about his tail?"

"He said to get some one to write Uncle Grif's name on a piece of paper and wrap it tight around my little dog's tail with a red ribbon—you know Uncle Grif is such a wag."

"Yes—and the bark?"

"He said to make him a collar of birch bark. See, I've done it all," and Jamie brought forth the little white woolly dog. He looked gay with his red, yellow, and green ribbons, and pretty birch bark collar.

"Now we must wait," I said.

"Yes, we must wait," said Jamie, solemnly.

So we waited. Every time I saw Jamie, I would say, "Has he barked?"

"No."

"Nor wagged?"

"No."

And, if a day went by without our seeing each other, he would call me over the telephone before he went to bed, and say,—

"No wag and no bark yet."

That was all for fear some one would find out our secret. Every one was trying so hard to discover it. Jamie thought that we had never had such a good one before in all our lives.

The days went on and still Jamie's message was, "No bark and no wag."

I taught Jamie all the little verses I knew about patience, so as to cheer him up during his weary wait. He learned, "Where there's a will, there's a way," and "If in the first you don't succeed, try, try again," and "Patience is its own reward," only I remembered afterwards that it was virtue instead of patience.

One day, as I was going about town, looking for a rubber door-mat, I saw a little black-eyed newsboy standing on the corner holding his bundle of papers under one arm. And what do you think he had under the other arm? A dear little white curly dog.

"Papa, lady?" he cried.

"Not today," I said, and passed on.

I found my rubber door-mat at last; this was the fifth store I had been to inquiring for it, and started home.

As I passed the corner, there stood the little newsboy with his bundle of papers and his dog. I stopped and said,—

"Is that your dog?"

"Yes," he answered.

"Would you sell it to me?" I asked. "It is for Jamie. He has waited patiently twenty-five days for his little white woolly dog that he got for Christmas to learn to wag his tail and bark."

Then I told him of the different things Jamie had tried.

The little newsboy was very much interested in Jamie and his methods.

"I fear he did not understand the little white dog in the store just right," I said, "or there is some little catch about it that Jamie hasn't done just right; but I've really begun to think that it isn't going to work," and we both sighed to think of Jamie with a little white woolly dog that would never bark or wag.

"I will sell mine, if it's for Jamie," finally said the black-eyed newsboy, and in a few minutes I was on the street car, hastening to Jamie's house with my rubber door-mat under one arm and Jamie's little white woolly dog under the other. The dog waged his tail and barked so continuously that every one on the car was looking at him.

When I got to Jamie's house, I was too excited to ring the bell, but rushed right in. Jamie was sitting on the floor, looking at a large picture book, and I fairly threw the little white woolly dog at him.

Jamie shrieked, "Is he mine? Really mine?" and the little white woolly dog barked and wagged and jumped.

He was named Teddy, of course.—Helen Wilson, in Old and new.

FAMOUS PEARLING GROUNDS.

Fishery on Arabian Seacoast—Collections Owned by Indian Princes.

Prince Ranjitsinhji (the Jam of Jamnagar) has lately leased his pearl fishery off the port of Salaya, on the Arabian seacoast, to a European concessionaire. This fishery—the only one in Kathiawar—was never properly developed before, neither by the old Jam-Sahib nor by the last ruling Chief of Jamnagar. It is, as a matter of fact, a most valuable adjunct to the State. Most of the divers are natives, and they are particularly expert, being literally like armorclad fishes in the sea. Madras too has its pearl fisheries, but they do not amount to a great deal, while the well known and famous Ceylon pearling grounds are to some extent exhausted.

Not long ago I visited the collection of pearl and diamonds of his Highness the Maharajah-Gaekwar of Baroda. These pearls are truly magnificent—I never expect to see any finer—and perhaps the gem of the collection is a necklet of immense pearls and emeralds in a gorgeous setting. The Gaekwar is justly proud of his pearls. Among his diamonds he possesses, by the way, the celebrated Star of the South, being the celebrated gem for a long time in the possession of Napoleon Bonaparte, after whose fall it passed to a Parsee merchant of Bombay.

The Nawab of Rampur, in central India, is a Mohammedan chieftain who owns such magnificent pearls that in a few years he has expended a sum of about a million and a half sterling is their acquisition. This now represents a far larger sum than £1,500,000, owing to the circumstances that Indian pearls have gone up in price by leaps and bounds. The Jamnagar collection (Ranjitsinhji's) is very famous, but oddly enough it is more renowned for its emeralds than its pearls. The premier ruling chief of India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, has many precious stones in the pearl, ruby and emerald line. He has also the enormous diamond known locally as the Nizam.

When a few years ago Arthur Priestley, M. P., was in Patiala on a shooting expedition with K. S. Ranjitsinhji, as the guest of the late Maharajah of that thriving State, he was much attracted by a magnificent black pearl which his Highness was wearing. The Maharajah thereupon removed it from his vest and insisted upon Mr. Priestley accepting it. This he did with much reluctance, having admired it (ah he said) in all innocence, and it is one of his cherished possessions to-day. It is valued at several hundred pounds. As a fact the Indian black pearl is not altogether rare, but naturally the specimen presented by the Maharajah of Patiala to Mr. Priestley would be one of the finest in the world.

If this contemplated "boom" in Eastern pearls comes off the result is bound to be enormously interesting, for there is a vast field to exploit. Near by the coast of Kathiawar are the far famed pearling grounds of the Persian Gulf, which will have such a rude disturbance in the event of an attack upon our Indian possessions at any time. Among other Eastern potentates to be named, the collection of pearls belonging to his Majesty King Chulalongkors I. of Siam—which I have also visited—is among the rarest to be seen of men. Certain of these gems were procured upon the European markets, but in the majority of cases they are known to have come directly from "east of Suez."—Westminster Gazette.

TAXICAB MECHANISM

Just What Should Be Done to the Meter Up in Front.

Probably not one person in ten riding in a taximeter cab has any idea how the meter is manipulated. Of course not all of these meters work alike, but there is a general similarity in the mechanism.

In London taximeters have to be passed upon by three police officials before they were allowed to be placed in service, and they have to be periodically tested.

It is not asserted that the record is infallibly accurate, but as a rule the advantage is slightly in favor of the passenger, and practice has shown these taximeters to be more than sufficently accurate for all praqtical purposes.

When a machine is engaged the driver moves the flag downward by means of the handle on the flagpost, and this movement causes the word "Hired" to be exhibited in place of the words "For Hire" one the main dial, and the initial charge is shown under "Fare."

By means of a handle at the back the driver can then charge for "Extras," such as additional persons, luggage, etc., an indication of these items being also shown on the main dial.

As each of the handles is moved a gong is sounded, so that the apparatus cannot be manipulated without the passenger's attention being attracted. When a journey is completed and the fare paid the driver moves the flag up again and the indications on the main dial disappear until the vehicle is again hired. The other handle at the back is for the purpose of winding the clock mechanism.

In addition to the items which affect the passenger, however, the apparatus also indicates the record of a day's work on the side dial, these indications, reading in order from the top downward in horizontal lines, being as follows:

1. This indicates the number of engagements, for each of which the initial charge has to be accounted for.
2. This indicates all the amounts received above the initial charges.
3. This indicates the totals of all extras.
4. This indicates the number of miles travelled without a fare.
5. This indicates the number of miles travelled while engaged and therefore while earning a fare.

By means of these indications the earnings of the day and the work done can be readily computed.—Cassier's Magazine.

IS ALCOHOL A POISON?

This Physician Says Emphatically That It Is Most Virulent.

Is alcohol a poison to the animal organism? asks Dr. Henry Smith Williams in McClure's Magazine. A poison being, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, an agent that may injuriously affect the tissues of the body, and tend to shorten life.

Students of pathology answer this question with no uncertain voice. The matter is presented in a nutshell by the professor of pathology at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William H. Welch, when he says: "Alcohol in sufficent quantities is a poison to all living organisms, both animal and vegetable." To that unequivocal pronouncement there is, I believe, no dissenting voice, except that a word quibble was at one time raised over the claim that alcohol in exceedingly small doses might be harmless. The obvious answer is that the same thing is true of any and every poison whatsoever. Arsenic and strychnine, in appropriate doses, are recognized by all physicians as admirable tonics; but no one argues in consequence that they are not virulent poisons.

Open any work on the practice of medicine quite at random, and whether you chance to read of diseased stomach or heart or blood vessels or liver or kidneys or muscles or connective tissues or nerves or brain—it is all one; in any case you will learn that alcohol may be an active factor in the causation, and a retarding factor in the cure, of some, at least, of the important diseases of the organ or set of organs about which you are reading. You will rise with the conviction that alcohol is not merely a poison, but the most subtle, the most far-reaching, and, judged by its ultimate effects, incomparably the most virulent of all poisons.

A woman can deceive everybody about how she trusts her husband, especially herself, snarls the New York Press.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

"Wholesale trade, crop and industrial developments are generally in the direction of improvement, there is less idle machinery and the tone of affairs generally is still cheerful, but there are numerous irregularities in conditions in different sections and industries. The situation as a whole, therefore, lacks some of the uniformity which characterized it some time ago. Most optimism and strength is exhibited in the leading lines of domestic manufacture and wholesale trade, particularly as to the outlook for next year, and manufacturers are buying more freely of most raw materials, while wholesalers report evidences of scarcity in many lines, especially cotton goods, for spring and later delivery next year.

"In retail trade there is a good deal of irregularity, though the advent of rains and snows, followed by colder weather, helped to improve conditions as the week advanced. Southern trade, however, was rather dull throughout, due to warm weather and the low price of cotton, and even in parts of the West, as well as the entire eastern half of the country, retail trade buying might be better. In some lines of trade, especially iron and steel, there is a disposition to regard tariff discussion as a bar to fullest activities. Collections are better, and money is in better demand for business purposes.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ending November 26 number 193, against 273 last week, 258 in the like week of 1907, 174 in 1906, 188 in 1905 and 184 in 1904."

Wholesale Markets.

New York. — Wheat — Receipts, 112,000 bush.; exports, 183,128 bush.; spot firm; No. 2 red, 1.11½ @1.12¼ elevator; No. 2 red, 1.12¾ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.16⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 1.15⅝ f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Receipts, 81,700 bush.; exports, 17,636 bush.; spot steady; No. 2 new, 71½ elevator and 72 f. o. b. afloat. Option market was without transactions, closing ¼c. net lower. December closed at 72, May closed at 71⅛, July closed at 70⅞.

Oats — Receipts, 27,000 bush.; spot steady; mixed, 20 to 32 lbs., 54½; natural white, 26 to 32 lbs., 54½@57; clipped white, 34 to 42 lbs.; 55½@61.

Poultry — Alive steady; spring chickens, 11½; fowls, 11½; turkeys, 14; dressed unsettled; Western spring chickens, 12@20; fowls, 11½ @14; spring turkeys, 13@21.

Butter—Steady; receipts, 2,139; process thirds to special, 21@25.

Philadelphia. — Wheat — Steady; contract grade, November, 1.04½@ 1.05c.

Corn—Steady; November, 68½@ 69c.

Oats—Firm; good demand; No. 2 white natural, 55½@56c.

Butter—Firm; good demand; extra Western creamery, 32c.; do., nearby prints, 34.

Eggs—Steady; fair demand; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, f. c., 34c. at mark; do., current receipts, 32@33 at mark.

Cheese — Firm; good demand; New York full creams, choice, 13¾ @14c.; do., fair to good, 13@13½.

Poultry—Alive steady; fair demand; fowls, 10@11½c.; old roosters, 8; spring chickens, 10@ 11½; ducks, 11@12; turkeys, 14@ 15; geese, 9@10.

Baltimore.—Flour—Dull and unchanged. Receipts, 14,861 bbls.; exports, 491 bbls.

Wheat—Firmer. Spot, contract, 1.04¼; spot, No. 2 red Western 1.06¼; November, 1.04¼; December, 1.04¾; January, 1.05¾; steamer No. 2 red, 1.01¼. Receipts, 45,049 bush. Southern, on grade, 1.01 @1.04.

Corn—Steady. New spot, mixed, 68⅝@68¾; new November, 68½ @68¾; new year, 67⅞@68⅛; new January, 66⅞@67⅛; February, 67; steamer, mixed, 65⅝@65¾. Receipts, 73,173. New Southern white corn, 63½@68½; new Southern yellow corn, 63½@68½.

Oats—Firm. No. 2 white, 54½ @55; No. 3 white, 53¼@54¼; No. 2, mixed, 53@53½. Receipts, 1,500.

Rye—Quiet. No. 2 Western export, 82@82½.

Hay—Steady and unchanged.

Butter—Firm. Fancy imitation, 24@25; fancy creamery, 32@33; fancy ladle, 20@21; store packed, 18@19.

Eggs—Firm and unchanged, 32@ 33.

Cheese — Firm and unchanged New large, 14½; new flats, 14½; new small, 14¾.

Live Stock.

New York.—Beeves—Receipts, 713 head. Steers strong; good to choice, 15c. to 25c. higher; bulls, steady to strong; thin cows, steady; others 10c. to 25c. higher; all sold. Steers, 4.25@7.00; oxen, 2.35 to 4.60; culls, 3.00 to 4.05; cows, 1.25 to 4.00.

Calves — Receipts, 607 head. Veals, 25c. higher; barnyard calves, steady; Western selling more freely; about all sold. Veals, 5.00 to 9.50; choice, 9.75; culls, 4.00 to 4.50; barnyard and fed calves, 2.50 @4.00; Western, 3.50 to 6.00.

Sheep and Lambs — Receipts, 2,663 head. Choice sheep steady; common and medium slow; lambs firm to 25c. higher; about all sold. Sheep, 2.50 to 4.00; culls, 1.50 to 2.00; lambs, 5.75 to 6.75; culls, 3.00 to 4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,829 head. Feeling firm.

Chicago.—Cattle—Receipts (estimated), 25,000 head; market 25c. to 35c. lower. Steers, 4.60@7.75; cows, 3.00@5.25; heifers, 2.50@ 4.60; bulls, 2.75@4.50; calves, 3.00 @7.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50 @4.85.

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JIM GUARDED BEARS WHILE JOE WENT FOR A GUN.

"Jim Palen and Joe Batch came to camp with two bears and an amazing story about how they got 'em," said Captain Sam Lyman, of the Kettle Creek country, down in Potter County, Pennsylvania. "The boys weren't out after bears. They were trimming logs.

"Palen had his dog, a whippet, along with him. The dog was nosing around in the woods, and by and by began barking furiously and persisted in it so that Jim and Joe went to see what it was all about. They found the dog all bristled up and barking at the upturned roots of a fallen tree. The hole in the ground where the roots had been was covered by an accumulation of sticks and dead leaves.

"Jim Palen gave this dome of debris a whack with his axe. The blow made a big hole in the roof, and instantly a bear shoved its nose out of the hole and began to snarl and snap its jaws.

"From a hole on the opposite side where Balch was standing, a second bear stuck its nose out and snapped and snarled. These apparitions were so unexpected that both men dropped their axes. Palen's axe slipped into the hole it had made in the heap of leaves and sticks and Balch's dropped down among the roots of the tree.

"The men had seen bears before and as soon as they recovered from the start the appearance of these two gave them and had sworn some at themselves for being scared into dropping their axes they got a heavy cudgel each and went to whacking the noses of the bears, which caused the noses to disappear within the mound of leaves and sticks.

"Balch had a rifle, but it was home and home was three miles away. He wanted those bears, but there was no way to make sure of them without a gun, so Palen said that if Balch would go home and get his gun Palen would stand guard over the bears and keep 'em from getting away until Balch got back.

"Joe started on a run for home. He ran all the way there and all the way back with the gun, he says, and Jim says it must be so, for Joe was gone less than an hour. But that hour had been a tense time for Jim.

"Joe had scarcely started for his gun before the bears attempted to get out from beneath that roof with fire in their eyes. First one bear would endeavor to come out at one of the holes, when Jim would whack it on the nose with his club. By the time it was beaten back the other bear would make a break to get out of the hole on its side of the mound.

"They kept Jim jumping from one side of the mound to the other, to and fro, and constantly swinging his club. If Joe had been gone ten minutes longer, Jim would have had to drop and surrender to the bears.

"Joe got back with the gun in time to relieve Jim and rescue him. Jim dropped his club and stepped back.

"'Now come out, blame ye,' he yelled to the bears.

"But the bears wouldn't come out. Whether they were shocked at Jim's language or knew there was a man out there with a gun Jim nor Joe doesn't say, but they wouldn't even show the tip of a nose at either hole.

"After vainly trying various means to induce the bears to come out, Joe Balch dropped a piece of blazing pine into one of the holes. Both bears then came out of the den with a rush that dismantled it, and Joe killed them."—New York Sun.

To prevent spontaneous ignition of large masses of coal the most important precaution is to avoid breakage during storage, for the exposure of fresh surfaces of coal just at the time when it is being put under conditions in which the heat generated by the action of the oxygen in the air cannot escape, is one of the chief factors leading to the danger.

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With virile pen.
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In fearless way;
Hews to the line and lets the chips
Fall where they may.

He boosts his county and his town;
For right he stands.
He calls the haughty tyrants down
Of foreign lands.
And for it all he taketh greens,
Potatoes, squash,
Cordwood, horseradish, cider, beans,
And even cash.

Red Cross Stamps for Sale.

Red Cross Christmas Stamps are on sale at this office. All for charity.

Jury Wheel Filled for 1909.

Six hundred names were placed in the jury wheel to be drawn for the several terms of court during 1909. The filling of the wheel, of course, was performed by Jury Commissioners Adam Hazel and Clement M. Gramley, with W. Miles Walker as clerk.

LOCALS.

James N. Van Ormer, who for a number of years lived in Millheim, died in Harrisburg, and was buried there.

If a farmer wishes to find out the amount of corn he has on the ear, multiply the length of crib in feet by width in feet, and divide by two and one-fourth. The easy way to divide by two and one-fourth is to multiply by four and divide by nine.

The 1908 Christmas stamps offered by the Red Cross Society are decidedly prettier than those of 1907. They represent so much, and when attached to a Christmas greeting they show the right spirit prevailing at the Christmas season.

Bruce Crotzer, who has been staying about Centre Hall for the past few months, intends going to Freeport, Illinois, sometime next month. He has a cousin, Elkanah Crotzer, living near that place, and he will stop with him for a while, and probably go on to Kansas to his uncle, J. A. Strunk.

Have you examined the label on your paper recently? Nines are wonderfully popular, and so are tens. To you it means but a dollar to put a new figure on the label and put the date in advance; to the publisher it means his very existence. The whole newspaper business is conducted on this dollar—one from each subscriber each year.

Mrs. Catharine Bitner, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Meyer, at Penn Hall, has been ill for some few weeks. She is past eighty-one years of age, and consequently her sickness is regarded with apprehension. Mrs. Bitner's sisters, Mrs. Amelia Bingaman, of Laurelton, and Mrs. Tamar Derr, of Lewisburg, came to see her Saturday.

The post office department is appealing to the public school teachers to teach the pupils the proper way to address letters, packages, etc., also the method of procuring money orders, etc. Many letters are improperly directed, not only in form but incomplete—the name of the person for whom the letter is intended, the post-office or state are ofttimes omitted.

The real estate of the late John Brachbill, in Bellefonte, was sold at public sale. The store and dwelling on Spring street was purchased by W. R. Brachbill for $4,000, and the properties on High street, which includes the stores of James Wian, John D. Sourbeck and D. I. Willard were purchased by Charles Brachbill for $3,000. The sale was made in order to settle up the estate.

Rev. Monsignor Nevin F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, is one of the prominent prelates whose name has been submitted to the Pope as successor to Bishop O'Connell as rector of the Catholic University of America. Father Fisher was born at Boalsburg, this county, and is a brother of Dr. P. S. Fisher, of Zion. He was educated at the Theological Seminary at Overbrook and the American College, Rome. Upon his return to this country he became a professor in the Overbrook Seminary. He was named as the first rector of the Catholic High school at Broad and Vine streets, Philadelphia, by Archbishop Ryan when the school was opened in 1890. The title of Monsignor was conferred upon him by Archbishop Ryan in 1906. Father Fisher is fifty-two years of age.

Potters Mills.

W. H. Smith and family, of Spring Mills, visited friends at Potters Mills, Sunday.

Wm [illegible] is on the sick list.

Geor[illegible]nuel Jordon, of Illinois, are visiting their many friends about Tusseyville and this place.

The Potters Mills orchestra gave a musicale at the home of George Jordon, Friday night.

Miss Ella Smith is staying with her cousin, Mrs. Mary Cumings.

Mrs. Sadie Foust is not improving, but is gradually growing weaker.

J. R. Strong has sold his property to W. W. McCormick, and will start for Boston, Mass., about January 1st.

The Workinger property is for sale.

A TEMPERANCE UNION.

Members Limited to Fourteen Drinks of Liquor Daily.

"Signing the pledge" is no new thing, as is proved by researches in Italy. Interesting particulars of what would appear to be the earliest examples of written pledges to abstain from gambling and excessive drinking are given in the Turin Studi Medievali by Signor Girolamo Biscaro, who has discovered three such documents in the archives of Milan. The first of these records is an oath sworn on the gospels by Giacomo Pasquali and Armanino Duca to the effect that for two years they will abstain from gambling in Pavia or within three miles thereof and will likewise refrain from inducing others to gamble on their behalf. The penalty for any breach of this oath is fixed at 5 soldi, payable to Papio Bovatorio.

In the second document Perano de Bono promises Uberto de Proto to abstain from gambling for a certain period, exception being made on behalf of the game of bismentiro, at which, however, he was not to lose more than 2 denari on any one day. Further, he undertakes not to visit any inn for drinking purposes before the hour of vespers on Monday. A breach of either clause of the pledge involves the payment of 5 soldi to De Proto. By the third document Sileto Ferrario expressed his willingness to pay 12 denari to his brother Lamperio should he be persuaded to play for money in any place of public resort or to spend more than 2 denari on intoxicants in any one day.

The motive for these contracts is not stated, but it is presumed that they were entered into by employees whose masters wished to keep their proclivities in check. There is nothing in the documents to suggest the existence of any organization for the promotion of temperance. The honor of being first in the field in this respect therefore still rests with Germany, where two temperance societies were founded in the sixteenth century.

Of these the Order of St. Christopher was formed by Sigismund de Diettrichstein on Jan. 18, 1517, and the Order of Temperance by the landgrave of Hesse on Dec. 25, 1600. The members of the one order were pledged to abstain from toast drinking, and the members of the other undertook not to drink more than seven glasses of liquor at a time, and that not oftener than twice a day.—Chicago News.

A PARISIAN RUSE.

The Dressmaker's Lure That Ensnared the Americans.

Grace Margaret Gould tells in the September Woman's Home Companion some of the ways the Parisian dressmaking establishments sell their goods to American women. Here is one ruse that she saw worked in one of the biggest establishments in Paris:

There was a sudden and evident commotion among the employees. "The princess! The princess! She has arrived!" they cried.

American eyes began to bulge.

Out from a magnificent equipage stepped a regally gowned grand lady, attended by footmen and maid and received by the whole bowing establishment, to the neglect of all other customers. She was in a gracious mood this day and easy to be pleased, praising their past efforts and selecting several of their new creations without regard to cost. After she had made her departure amid like ceremonies there was no need of the saleswoman bothering her head over suggestions. Every American woman present wanted a gown copied from the one the princess had bought, and she got it after much pleading and at a price far beyond the limit she had set.

And the point of this fable is this: The princess was no princess, but an employee of the house.

Every French gown has two prices—an American price and a French price. It is needless to say which is the greater price.

Along about April the cry goes up, "The Americans are coming!" and then the prices go up too.

Along about November, when the Americans have left, you might almost say they are giving away gowns, only the Frenchman never does give away anything. Then it is that the Frenchwoman in general and the French actress in particular selects her wardrobe.

The Bad Spot.

An Irishman one day was told to put up a signboard on which were the words, "To Motorists—This Hill Is Dangerous."

Away went Mike with the signboard and placed it at the bottom of a very steep hill. A few days later his employer went to see how the board was put up and, finding it at the bottom of the hill, sought and found Mike.

"You blooming fool!" he cried. "Why didn't you put that sign in the right place?"

"Shure and ain't it?" asked Mike. "Don't all the accidents happen at the bottom?"—Harper's Weekly.

Crazy to Expect It.

Harduppe—Say, old fellow, lend me a hundred, will you? Riggs—A hundred what? Harduppe—A hundred dollars. I— Riggs—Oh, stop your joking. Harduppe (earnestly)—Joking? I was never more serious in my life. I'm broke. Riggs—My dear man, you're not broke; you're cracked!—Catholic Standard and Times.

Not Designed For Lovers.

He—I am sure Cupid had nothing to do with the alphabet. She—What gives you that impression? He—If he had been doing it he would have placed U and I much nearer each other.—St. Louis Republic.

Advertise in the Reporter.

LAND OF THE CROSSBOW.

The Deadly Poisoned Arrows of the Lissoo Sharpshooters.

On the wild frontier between China and British Burma is a barbarous tribe which has no civilized supervision. George Forrest, an English traveler, thus describes the chief weapon of these people: "If I had to suggest a title for a book on the upper Salwin I should call it 'The Land of the Crossbow,' which is the characteristic weapon of the country and the Lissoo tribe. Every Lissoo with any pretensions to chic possesses at least two of these weapons—one for everyday use in hunting, the other for war. The little children play with miniature crossbows. The men never leave their huts for any purpose whatever without their crossbows. When they go to sleep the 'nukung' is hung over their heads, and when they die it is hung over their graves. The largest crossbows have a span of fully five feet and require a pull of fully thirty-five pounds to string them. The bow is made of a species of wild mulberry of great toughness and flexibility. The stock, some four feet long in the war bows, is usually of wild plum wood. The string is of plaited hemp and the trigger of bone. The arrow, of sixteen to eighteen inches, is of split bamboo about four times the thickness of an ordinary knitting needle, hardened and pointed. The actual point is bare for a quarter to one-third of an inch, then for fully an inch the arrow is stripped to half its thickness, and on this portion poison is placed.

"The poison is invariably a decoction expressed from the tubers of a species of aconitum which grows on those ranges at an altitude of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The poison is mixed with resin or some vegetable gum to the consistency of putty and is then smeared on the notched point. The 'feather' is supplied by a strip of bamboo leaf folded into a triangular form and tied in a notch at the end of the arrow, with the point of the angle outward. The reduction in thickness of the arrow where the poison is placed causes the point to break off in the body of any one whom it strikes, and, as each carries enough poison to kill a cart horse, a wound is invariably fatal. Free and immediate incision is the usual remedy when wounded on a limb or fleshy part of the body, but at Chengka the uncle of the Laowo chief showed us a preparation which resembled opium dross and which he said was an effective antidote.

"With few exceptions the Lissoo seemed to us to be arrant cowards, but the crossbow and poisoned arrow are certainly most diabolical weapons. An arrow from a war bow will pierce a deal board an inch thick at seventy or eighty yards. Some of the Tsekou natives were so expert that they could hit a mark four inches in diameter repeatedly at sixty to eighty yards. As no one goes anywhere without his crossbow and his bearskin quiver full of poisoned arrows and as every village is at feud with every other village mutual suspicion is inevitable. In open fight the Lissoo are usually careful to keep at a respectful distance from each other and behind oxhide shields which protect the whole of the body. But if battle is rare, murder and sudden death by ambush in the jungle are common."

Drank and Remembered.

A porter in a big New York warehouse in Greenwich street was recently discharged for getting drunk and losing a valuable parcel. The discharge sobered him instantly, coming as a sudden hard shock. He said he would take the oath never to touch liquor again, but his pleadings for reinstatement were unheeded. He searched everywhere for the parcel, but could not recollect what disposition he had made of it. Of his honesty there had never been a question in twenty years. Overcome by the loss of his place, he got violently drunk and while in this condition recollected where he had left the parcel and went and recovered it.—New York Times.

Where Willie Was.

The professor (at the dinner table)—Oh, by the way, Mrs. Chopsticks, have you seen your little boy Willie lately? Mrs. Chopsticks—No, professor, I have not seen him since 10 o'clock, and I can't imagine what has become of him. In fact, I am very much worried about him. Professor—Well, seeing Martha pour me out that glass of water just now reminded me of something that I had on my mind to tell you some time ago, but which unfortunately escaped my memory. It was just about 10 o'clock, I think, that I saw little Willie fall down the well.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sympathy For the Orphans.

An elephant while stamping through the jungle one day quite unintentionally stepped upon a mother bird, crushing it to death. Hearing the cries of the little brood in the bushes near by, she sought out the nest and with a sympathetic sigh said: "Poor little things! I've been a mother myself. I'll keep you warm." And she then proceeded to sit upon the nest.—From George T. Lanigan's Fable, "The Kind Hearted She Elephant."

Modern Version.

"Then you will be ever at my beck and call?" inquired Aladdin.

"With the exception of Tuesday and Friday afternoons, Monday and Saturday evenings and every other Sunday," firmly replied the genie.—Washington Herald.

The Knocking.

"De successful man," said Uncle Eben, "keeps quiet so's he kin hear opportunity knockin' at de do.' De failure tries to do all de knockin' hisse'f."—Washington Star.

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Rain Coats and Umbrellas.
Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
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Gloves, from 25c up to $2.00 & $2.50.
The Automobile Gauntlets for Men, Women, Youths and Misses, from 50c up to $3.00 per pair.

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